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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CALIFORNIA.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA—ORGANIZATION OF THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

SACRAMENTO CITY, CAL., *Oct.* 30, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: Having long acted as the agent of your paper in Indiana, since my arrival here I have felt a strong desire to renew our acquaintance. I know the deep interest felt in the political destiny of this State, among our friends East; and, with your permission, I will endeavor, from time to time, to give you a little insight into political matters here. One thing is very observable here—the prevalence of the most extreme Southern political sentiment—I mean Pro-Slavery principles. Northern emigrants come here thirsting for *gold*; Southern, thirsting for *power*. The great mass of native emigrants are from the North, and they have devoted themselves to the pursuit of wealth, with an ardor worthy of a better cause. Generally, they came intending to amass fortunes as speedily as possible, and then return to their homes; so that they felt little interest in the political affairs of the State. At the same time, a flood of Southern politicians, many of them prominent men at home, have come into the State, and, finding it an easy task, have quietly monopolized the public offices, and are laboring with all their energies to introduce Slavery, in its despotic or some modified form, into the State. Many of them have openly avowed this as their great object. They are blinded by the apparent apathy and indifference of the great mass of the people on the subject. They have managed to obtain a controlling influence over the press; and thus not a word in favor of Freedom, or in opposition to Southern schemes, is heard from these guardians of the people's rights. Their great policy has been to monopolize the public offices, and then quietly press some law through the Legislature, giving the capitalist a coercive power over the laborer; and thus, under the specious plea of affording a means for the enforcement of contracts for service, to introduce involuntary servitude into the State. In the pursuit of this design, they have heretofore controlled the primary meetings of the different parties, and thus monopolized every important public office in the State; and so far has it gone, that it has heretofore been only necessary for the fact to be known that an aspirant is from the North, to insure his defeat—he would be quietly set aside by the nominating Convention. In pursuit of their designs, last winter they introduced a bill known as the "Cooley Bill," giving the capitalist power to make contracts for personal service, introduce the laborers into the State, and then compel them to labor for their employers, whether willing or not. It was passed through one House, without any particular notice, and was about being hurried through the other, when a few of the right sort of men happening to learn the nature of the measure, a public meeting was called in this city, where the Legislature was then sitting, and the iniquity of the thing publicly exposed, and the movers were severely denounced. This was followed up by other meetings throughout the State; and the result was, that the Southerners were compelled to abandon their project—they dare not pass the law in the face of the rising indignation of the people. The bill was therefore suffered to quietly sleep on the table. But the Slave Power never sleeps; and other schemes are being broached, having the same object in view. But the people are awake; and as a sign of improvement in this respect, the Northerners are assuming the rightful control of the nominating conventions, they constituting the large majority of the parties, and in the present canvass the candidates are mainly Northern men; and thus the sceptre is quietly dropping from the hands of the slaveholders. One result of this Southern ascendency in politics is the open and bold denunciation of every man suspected of entertaining a single feeling in favor of Freedom. In all the political speeches I have heard here, the speakers seem to take it for granted that there is not an Abolitionist in the State, and the way they discharge their rheum upon the friends of Freedom is certainly very entertaining. In fact, such has been the proscriptive spirit manifested here, that the friends of Liberty have hardly dared avow their sentiments. They have had no one to openly and boldly defend their principles—no one willing to breast the Pro-Slavery tide which has rolled over the State like a dark flood. Their silence has emboldened their enemies. It is to be hoped, however, that something will be done to stem this tide of despotism, to unite the friends of the slave in some concert of action by which their power can be felt. A few friends met together at San Francisco, a short time since, and nominated a Free Soil electoral ticket, but it was without concert with other friends in the State. Nothing has been done, that I can hear of, to call out the Free Soil voters; and thus the ticket will probably receive but a slight support. It is a beginning, however; and we have no doubt that an active, energetic organization will yet be formed in the State, which will not only cause itself to be respected, but may serve as a check upon the schemes of the South.

I rejoice to see that your paper has obtained so great a circulation, and I will do all in my power to obtain subscribers for it here. Of one thing our Eastern friends may rest assured—that this State is not wanting in warm and zealous men, who will co-operate with them in the great work of redeeming our land from the curse of Slavery. BRYANT.

SOUTHERN SCHEMES IN CALIFORNIA.

SPRINGFIELD, CAL., *October* 26, 1852.

FRIEND BAILEY: I wrote you a good while ago, and I have seen so few numbers of the *Era* since, that I do not know whether you found anything in my communication worthy of notice, nor do I even know whether you received it. No matter—it is past now—let it go.

[We did not see the letter—*Ed. Era.*]

In no State are facts and arguments in favor of Liberty so much needed as in California. A desperate game is being played, to devote a part, if not the whole, of the State to Slavery. To introduce Slavery into the State now, would require an alteration of the Constitution, which can only be accomplished by a vote of the people. This the Slavery propagandists will hardly be willing to risk. They tried it last year. This year they will be apt to content themselves with an effort to divide the State; and I shall not be at all surprised to find in the Legislature a majority willing to vote for resolutions asking Congress to do so. Although almost every man you meet will tell you he is opposed to dividing the State, you can scarcely find a candidate of either party who will publicly pledge himself to oppose any attempt to divide it. If the question be put to them on the stump, they find a convenient apology for silence in that infamous compact to betray the liberties of the nation, known as the "Congressional Compromise," which both parties have pledged themselves to regard as sacred.

The only thing that can preserve the liberty of California is a free and independent press—one that will watch closely the movements of our politicians, and expose them promptly before the people. The majority of the people are right, at heart, and demagogues stand in awe of them. The only hope of the latter is, in concealing their designs until their work is accomplished. By this means they succeeded last winter in passing a bill to sell the school lands, and got a bill for the introduction of Coolies through the lower House. The speculators had their men in the Senate, enough to pass the bill. Noses had been counted, and they were sure of their prize. A knowledge of the movement reached the mountains, and the miners sent in their remonstrances in such tones as caused Senators to pause, and the bill was defeated. The programme of the monopolists for the ensuing session consists, in part, of the sale of the tule lands, the introduction of Cooly labor on a large scale, and resolutions asking for a division of the State. They will also, if they find any hope of success, attempt to re-enact the Fugitive Slave Law of the last session, which dies by its own limitation in one year from its date. The Land and Cooly bills, as they will give a monopoly of the labor and of the best lands of the State to the capitalists, are their favorite measures. If Congress could be induced to donate to actual settlers the agricultural lands within the State, that remain in the hands of the General Government, it would tend to check the zeal of the monopolists, as it would diminish considerably their prospects of immediate gain.

The mineral lands, too, demand the attention of Congress. Since the Solons of our parties adopted the no-title policy for the *non*-government of these lands, a great change has taken place in the character and purposes of the miners. Then, there were but few who contemplated making permanent settlements in the mining region; now, there are many; and even those who design only to stay long enough to make their "pile," see and complain of the evils of the present system. The experience of one company will be sufficient to show one class of these evils. The company consisted of five persons, who had as many claims in two different districts. On the failing of the water in the spring, they went into the mountains to make shingles. Almost every week, some of the company had to return, to drive off trespassers from their claims. One of these claims was "jumped" three times, another four, and a third six, by as many different companies. Some of the trespassers were persuaded to leave; some were driven off by force; and others, who had thrown up some earth, were bought off by giving them a portion of the claim. One of the claims is now divided between four companies of "jumpers," who are now at work on it. One of these companies is now throwing up earth that pays over $100 to the cart load. A company that had previously jumped the same ground has sued the present occupants. The original claimants—the real owners of the ground—not having funds sufficient to go into law, are obliged to stand and look on, with as much composure as they can. Many other instances of the kind have fallen under my own observation.

A Free Soil electoral ticket has been nominated in San Francisco, and a beginning made towards organizing a party. The news of it reached us here but a few days ago. No previous intimation had been given of such intention, and most of our voters had made up their minds to vote for one of the other tickets. The fact of the nomination will not reach half the voters of the State until after the election; so you must not be disappointed or discouraged if you find we give but a very small vote. Measures are also in progress to establish a Free Soil paper. If we can succeed in this, I shall not despair of saving the State from the curse of Slavery, and from some measures of policy that, if adopted, would be about as injurious to the State as would be the introduction of that institution. Such a paper as we ought to have will require a fund of $20,000 to keep it in operation six months, and ought not to be started with less. Truly yours, J. P.

THINGS IN CALIFORNIA—DIVISION—SLAVERY.

ROUGH AND READY, CAL., *Oct.* 22, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

DEAR SIR: The overland immigration has been uncommonly large this season—supposed by the best judges to run up as high as fifty thousand, ten thousand of which took the Oregon route. Several hundred wagons are still behind, the owners of which will have to remain in Carson Valley till spring, as the snow is already from three to four feet deep on the Nevada mountains. A large number of families have arrived this season, who design to make California their future home, which will contribute largely to the domestic interests of the State. There is no sight on earth so pleasant to the miner, as women and children in their midst. It seems to make tolerable an existence in these lofty mountains, and the dark, deep ravines into which the miner has to plunge, in order to develop that for which he came and for which he labors.

It is estimated, and I think correctly, that not less than fifteen hundred persons have lost their lives this season, in crossing the plains. What an army of men, women, and children, to be sacrificed in one season to the *Moloch of Gold!*

The mining interests of the country are being developed daily, by the discovery of new and rich diggings; and the fact is now fully established, that this country, from the Nevadas to the Pacific coast, is full of gold. This must continue, from the very nature of things, through all coming time, to be one of the richest mining countries on the face of the globe. The rivers yield unusually well this season. The river claims are all worked by companies. In some instances they have expended from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars in fluming and making preparations to work their claims; and, after this immense expenditure, find them unproductive, and abandon them altogether. Others, with vastly less expense, have found, on entering the river, that their claims would pay from five to a thousand dollars per day to a man. Everything is uncertain in the mining department; and, although gold is distributed all through the country, yet it is very difficult to find locations where a man can be remunerated for the sacrifice made and the expense incurred in coming to this country. There are many persons here, who came in '49 and '50, who have no tangible *show*; and others who have made fortunes, and who have returned home to fill the region of country from which they came with the gold excitement.

Persons of inferior capacities have come to this country, and in a short time have secured a competence for life. The success of this class of individuals has induced others, well off to live at home, and of large business capacity, to close up their business, and leave for the El Dorado of the West. But here, to their great discomfiture, they have found "that the race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong," but to the man who is fortunate enough to strike a good lead.

The usual wages paid for labor is five dollars per day. The great mining interest of the country will ultimately be controlled by companies, and private mining will cease altogether.

This State will ship a larger amount of gold this month than usual, owing to the amount taken from the rivers at this season. The quantity shipped will exceed six millions. This immense shipment must have a very sensible influence upon the monetary affairs at home, and produce an undue excitement in favor of emigrating to this State.

The agricultural interests of the country are now being rapidly developed, and will undoubtedly in a short time produce enough of everything that can be raised in the State for home consumption.

The political aspect of the country is anything but flattering to the friends of freedom. Although the effort to divide the State which was made last winter proved abortive, yet the friends of this measure are not dead nor sleeping. Neither is there anything openly said upon the subject at present. But the friends of slavery are secretly and actively at work, and I have no doubt that at the opening of the Legislature this winter they will prove more than a match for the friends of freedom. The great mass of the politicians of this State are from the South and West, while the Northern man minds his own business, and is trying to improve his condition, and return to his friends in the States as soon as possible; consequently, the South and West have it all their own way. I am informed, and I believe correctly, that every prominent man now up for office is understood to be in favor of a division of the State, or of calling a Convention for the purpose of altering the Constitution. And there can be no question, that as soon as the Legislature meets, their plans will be fully consummated, and the *trap* will be sprung while the friends of freedom are napping. Then, and not until then, will the friends of equal rights, who are now honestly using the pick and shovel, arise in their might and power, and drive as with a scorpion whip those occupying seats of power and political preferment. The friends of slavery may blind and deceive for the present, and concoct their measures for the overthrow of the present Constitution, yet I have the utmost confidence in the *people*, that when the question of slavery or no slavery shall be submitted for them to pass upon, that three-fourths if not nine-tenths of the voting population will be found arrayed upon the side of *Human Freedom.*

Yours truly, J. B. BARNES.

FREE DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For President—JOHN P. HALE.

For Vice President—GEORGE W. JULIAN.

For Presidential Electors—Joseph Lloyd, of Marysville; Asa Walker, of San Francisco; J. Bryant Hill, of Santa Cruz; Asa D. Hatch, of San Francisco.

To the Free Democracy of California:

It being very apparent that the time has arrived for the united action of the friends, of Freedom and Equal Rights in this State, a primary meeting of the Free Democracy was held in this city on the 8th instant, and it was decided to be advisable to organize the Free Democratic Party in this State to co-operate with our brethren in the East in the support of the nomination of JOHN P. HALE for President, and GEO. W. JULIAN for Vice President of the United States.

And the more effectually to use our influence to effect the repeal of the odious Fugitive Slave Act passed at the last Legislature, a Committee was appointed to call a Convention, which met on the 15th instant, and nominated Joseph Lloyd, J. Bryant Hill, Asa Walker, and Asa D. Hatch, as electors to support the above ticket, and chose a State Central Committee.

The friends of our cause are urgently invited to unite with us in using every laudable means, morally and politically, to free our country from the foul stain and curse of Slavery. Every Free Soil voter in this State is called upon to do his duty at the polls at this important crisis, and is particularly requested to take such action and immediately adopt such measures as may be necessary to secure a full vote at the approaching Presidential Election.

Our friends in all parts of the State are particularly requested to rally every voter, and see that tickets are prepared and distributors appointed. Let every Free-Soiler consider himself called upon to act energetically and efficiently in the cause of Freedom! Let no one be discouraged by our apparent weakness. The truth is mighty, and will prevail, if we are faithful to our principles.

It is important that our friends at a distance should correspond with the State Central Committee, in order to secure a more thorough organization of the party.

In consequence of the lateness of our movement, it has not been deemed expedient to nominate a State ticket; but every well wisher of his country is requested to scrutinize closely the candidates in the field, and see to it that no person shall be returned to our next Legislature favorable to an alteration of the State Constitution for the purpose of introducing slavery into this State.

ASA D. HATCH,
MADISON HAWES,
GOODHUE AMBROSE,
State Cen. Com.

San Francisco, Oct. 16, 1852.

For the National Era.

A STORY OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

BY CATHARINE LEDYARD.

CHAP. III.

I have hitherto said nothing of Derwenton, the home of my young heroine. Who, that has ever seen it, can need a description to recall it to his mind? Who can forget the broad, smooth streets—the immense weeping elms, whose branches droop almost to the ground—the spacious door-yards, each a wilderness of shrubbery and flowers—the cool, shady, aristocratic aspect of the whole place?

It had not always been content with this state of profound repose; it had aspired, in its day, to be a manufacturing town; it had ambitious visions of factories, of railroad depots, and a flourishing state of trade. The proximity of the city of M—— had, however, proved fatal to these hopes; and Derwenton, failing to be crowded, bustling, business-like, gradually came to take pride in its quiet and inaction. It boasted unusual brilliancy in a social way. The circle of the élite (Heaven save the mark!) was necessarily limited, but it could be enlarged at pleasure from the neighboring city. Nothing could be pleasanter than Derwenton during the gay season—parties were numerous and largely attended—friendly little gatherings were frequent, and it was remarked that the most agreeable people in society were always to be met at the houses of its principal families.

Miss Lindley's return was quite an event in Derwenton; a young lady of her attractions was not often met in its little world, and the towns-people took a patriotic pride in her beauty and talents. I say in her beauty, though she was perhaps noble and striking in appearance, rather than strictly beautiful. A clear, blushing complexion, eyes of the darkest lustre, and an expression of vivacity and intelligence, gave a charm to her irregular features. She was unusually tall, and of an admirably-proportioned form; the slope of her shoulders, the delicate swell of her bust, her rounded arms and taper fingers, were perfect in their way. And she was well named *Grace.* When her parents called her thus, in honor of her good grandmamma, did they foresee how fitting a title it would prove? All her movements were harmonious—whether she walked, or sat, or stood, hers was the poetry of motion, and the poetry of repose. Her mind was brilliant, like her person; and I, at least, cannot blame her father and mother for thinking her lovely and talented beyond compare.

Her heart had not been as assiduously cultivated as her intellect. For some years she had been very little at home; her occupations, her interests, had lain elsewhere, and her affections had become quite weaned from the home objects. The love of praise entered largely into her character; so accustomed was she to admiration, that a life passed without it would have seemed to her inexpressibly wearisome. Her various accomplishments were quite useless to her; they did not answer the purpose which all such things ought—that of furnishing refined and agreeable occupation for her leisure hours. She seldom practised her music, or sketched, or sung, because she took pleasure in so doing; her skill in these arts was regarded merely as a means to the one great end. She was vain to the last degree; and in the heart where vanity predominates, but little that is worthy or excellent can exist.

Grace was well enough, however, as girls go; she was good-tempered, partly from a natural bias that way, partly because she had not much temptation to be otherwise. She obeyed her parents' wishes promptly, when they coincided with her own; where the two were at variance, she coaxed so determinedly that she soon gained the day. "It is impossible to say 'no' to you, Grace," her father would remark; "you are such an incorrigible tease, that one may as well give up in the beginning." Grace laughed—she had heard the same thing ever since she could remember, and had acted upon it, too; and a terribly self-willed person it had made her.

The mother was not fully satisfied with her child; she had her Ideal, which Grace failed to realize. It was something after this sort: a fair, gentle girl, tender and dutiful to her parents, charitable to the poor, leading from day to day a pious, loving life. To Caroline's simple and reverent nature there was something unfeminine, almost revolting, in Grace's worldly and prayerless existence—an existence that had no higher object than the enjoyment of the present hour. Something of personal disappointment, too, mingled with her feelings. She had hoped to possess a sweet and dear companion in her child—one who would make the somewhat lonely house glad and cheerful with her presence. Grace, on the contrary, spent very little time at home; she seemed to be always at parties, or out making calls, or spending the day with Fanny Allward. Even if she were at home, some friend was with her, or she was practicing, or had a new book to read. Where were the long hours of happy intercourse to which the mother had looked forward, which had cheered her so often during the young girl's absence at school?

A year or two passed, during which Miss Lindley improved wonderfully—prolonged intercourse with society imparted finish to her manner, new elegance even to her graceful mien. She had been quite a belle at Washington—decidedly one at Saratoga—in fact, she made a sensation in whatever circles she appeared. She had numerous admirers and some suitors, all of whom she regarded with indifference—coquetry was not among her faults. She never trifled with the happiness of any man—she never encouraged the attentions of any, simply because she had never met with one who was more to her than an agreeable acquaintance.

Amid all the "busy idleness" of fashionable life, she still found leisure for occasional composition. She wrote well, undeniably; the forcing system in which she had been educated took from the freshness of her powers, but enough was left to indicate remarkable ability. Poetry was almost the only thing in which she took delight for its own sake. She wrote merely because it gave her pleasure. How nervously sensitive she was on the subject—she who was generally so self-possessed and dignified! Her style was different from what you would have supposed; those who saw her only in society read and wondered at the tender melancholy, the vein of pure religious sentiment, that characterized her verse. Many decided that she was not what she seemed, that under her gay and brilliant exterior beat a heart warm with the best emotions. How mistaken they were! She *was exactly* what she seemed—a beautiful, vain, and worldly woman. But she had genius, which, exquisitely alive to the beauties of the physical world, cannot be blind to moral beauty. She knew what she ought to be, and what she might have been; what purity, what unselfishness, what truth, had she so chosen, might have marked her nature—and from this knowledge she drew her pictures of ideal worth. Nothing in her writings was to be trusted as a true expression of herself, save now and then some cry of mourning over wasted years, some aspirations, feeble and undefined, after a better future. Yet even these were deceitful; for if she *really* mourned over the past, was not the way of restoration open to her—is it not open to all?

"Grace, I think you ought to publish," said her father, one Sunday afternoon. Sunday was always rather tedious to him, and particularly so now, when a bad cold confined him to the house. He had been looking over his daughter's poems, to while away the time.

"Why?" she asked, raising her eyes from the book she was reading.

The simple question rather puzzled Mr. Lindley. "I'll tell you why," he said; "because you write well; vastly better than any woman I know of. Here is a poem on Solitude, that I like exceedingly."

"Yes, I remember how I happened to write it. I had been looking at a picture of Napoleon in St. Helena—Napoleon, the prisoner, gazing out on that ocean, vast as his own intellect, limitless as his ambition! What a mournful idea of solitude it gave me!"

"Here is another, a beautiful thing, though it is written in rather a sentimental style for such a lively, sensible girl as you are, Gracey."

> "My May of life is on the wane,
> Its freshness"——

"Oh! hush, papa!" interrupted Grace, "don't read that aloud, if you please; it makes me feel so uncomfortable, so foolish."

"Well, I'll keep it to myself, if it suits you better."

"Are you ready for church, my dear?" said her mother, entering the room. "I am afraid we shall be late; the last bell is ringing."

"Oh no, I will be down in time," replied Grace, hurrying away. Nearly fifteen minutes passed before she returned. What matter was it, if they did not go in till after service began! Grace's bonnet must be put on becomingly, of course, and all the et cetera of her attire arranged with care.

"What was the text?" said Mr. Lindley, looking up from his sofa, when they returned.

Grace hesitated and colored. "I do not remember," she answered; "I was thinking of something else, just then."

"Of something good, I hope," said her mother.

"Why, not exactly, mamma, though there was no great harm in it; during the singing, the lines—

> "'There let the pealing organ blow
> To the full-voiced choir below'

came into my mind, and thereupon I had quite a new revelation of Milton. I had always thought of him as the very essence of sternness and bigotry; but to-day I seemed to behold not the Puritan, but the Poet, in his serene, stately youth, walking the "studious cloisters pale," according to his wont. So I fell into a nice little reverie, and it was then, I suppose, that Mr. Horton gave out his text."

"What was the sermon about, Gracey?" inquired her father. "Ah! I suspect that your reverie lasted through it all."

"No, indeed," she replied, laughingly. "I heard something about justification by faith, and how totally depraved we are by nature. It was not very interesting, and I soon ceased to pay attention. Don't look so horrified, dear mamma; pray own that it is all you can do to keep awake through Mr. Horton's prosy discourse."

"Ah! Grace," said Mrs. Lindley, "I wish I could see you like your dear aunt Hannah; she used to say that she never heard a sermon so poor that she could not gather some instruction from it."

"Aunt Hannah's is the right spirit, no doubt; and I dare say that when I am as old as she is, I shall feel just like her."

"Not unless you begin when you are young, my dear; such feelings do not come of themselves."

"How very particular mamma is!" said Grace, when Mrs. Lindley left the room. "To tell the truth, I could not keep the idea of publishing those verses out of my mind. You were to blame for it, papa; you should not have spoken to me of such a thing."

"What conclusion did you come to?" asked Mr. Lindley.

"Oh, I did not form any conclusions, of course. What would you advise?"

Mr. Lindley reflected a while. "I think," he said, "that you had better offer what you have written to Mr. T——. He cannot fail to appreciate it, and will give you a fair price."

"I don't like that plan very much," replied Grace. "Poetry is a drug in the market, they say; and suppose that Mr. T—— should refuse my proposal, or even hesitate about the matter, how mortifying that would be!"

"So you prefer publishing at our own risk?" said Mr. Lindley, thoughtfully. "I do not think that is wise, my child. Men like Mr. T—— are accustomed to the business, and know how to make sale for a book. You had better trust them with it."

Grace's brow clouded. "Dear papa," she said, "I wrote those verses from my heart; good or bad, they are the true expression of my feelings; I could not endure to have them made a mere matter of bargain and sale."

"It is the same thing, whether your bargain is with the publisher or the public. It is trafficking in your talents."

"Not at all; I do not ask the public to buy my book, though they can come and take it if they choose—that makes a great difference to me."

"Suppose we give up the whole affair," said Mr. Lindley; "it was only a chance thought of mine."

Grace looked disappointed, but said nothing. The result of this conversation was, that Miss Lindley's poems were brought out, as soon as circumstances permitted, by a Boston house, her father incurring the necessary expenses.

"Voices from the Heart," or whatever else the volume was entitled, met with an enthusiastic reception from the press. Mr. Lindley was gratified, and Grace delighted. The public, however, did not "follow suit"—the book did not go off well—half the small edition remained unsold upon the shelves, and Mr. Lindley was subjected to a considerable loss.

CHAP. IV.

There was a gay wedding in M——. Miss Hartwick, the great heiress, was united to a gentleman of equal claims and expectations.

It was an evening wedding, as the bride and her advisers had some weeks previous decided that it should be. There had been some talk of a morning ceremony, but Miss Hartwick knew "the favorable effect of lamplight on the complexion," and wisely fixed on "8 o'clock, P. M."

The rooms were blazing with lights; the bride, in white silk and pearls, looked the character very prettily; the groom was magnificent, with whiskers, moustachs, and imperial. Among the guests there was the usual display of fair necks, white arms, and exquisite toilettes—the usual amount of small talk, compliments, and gossip.

"Who is that beautiful girl?" said Henry Seymour, to a friend. "Not there—where are you looking?—she is among the bridesmaids."

"There are six bridesmaids, all of them tolerably pretty; which do you mean?"

"The tall one, with dark hair; she is talking now with Mr. Hartwick.

"That," returned John Wendell, "is our young poetess, Miss Lindley.

"You don't suppose that I keep track of all the 'poetesses' that are going, do you? I have no taste for such steady occupation. Who is she, apart from her writings?"

"The only daughter—the only child, indeed—of Mr. Lindley, of Derwenton, the member for Kings. That is he, the tall, handsome man, with gray hair, standing near Mrs. Colton."

"What a splendid head!" said Seymour. "It reminds me of Webster. He looks young to be gray."

"I think the daughter resembles him considerably."

"Pooh, not at all! Or it may be the same face wonderfully softened and irradiated; there is light enough in those eyes for a dozen ordinary countenances."

"If you think so, why admire them at this distance," said Mr. Wendell. "I'll present you if you like."

"With all my heart, when a suitable opportunity occurs; she is quite surrounded just now."

"And will be all the evening—Miss Lindley is a belle."

"So much the better, let us proceed."

They were introduced—the young man's appearance at once enlisted Grace's admiration. He possessed that style of good looks to which we are accustomed to apply the epithet "interesting." Dark hair and eyes contrasted strongly with the clear paleness of his complexion; his form, tall and slight, suggested the idea of delicate health. His manner was likely to prove attractive to a girl like Grace, who was terribly ennuyée of the dandies and pseudo-wits that composed (generally speaking) her acquaintances of the other sex. He was quiet and unassuming in his demeanor; something of the melancholy that pervaded his features, pervaded, too, his conversation. Grace listened to him with increasing interest. Why was it? He spoke of nothing but what she had heard discussed a hundred times before, without emotion. It was because she recognised, or thought she did, it is all the same, a spirit too innately noble not to despise the frivolous round of worldly pursuits and worldly enjoyments; a spirit that, wearied of its bondage to inferior and degrading things, yet had not the strength or the courage to attempt escape. With such a mind her own could sympathize; for she, like all who waste on selfish folly the gifts bestowed for holy purposes, bore always about her the sorrowful consciousness of her own unworthy life.

The evening passed like a dream, and it was still a dream, when, having made her adieu and entered the carriage, she sat in silence, listening to the words and tones that still echoed in her heart.

Poor Grace! Love had come to her, and she welcomed him, fondly and joyfully. There is no need to describe the various phases which the tender sentiment assumed in her case; she felt, probably, very much as you, and I, and all of us, have done, in our day. Staid matrons, grave fathers of families, or, more than all, case-hardened old bachelors, we can smile now at the remembrance of our youthful folly; but it was none the less real, the less earnest, while it lasted.

Henry Seymour, on his part, was fascinated, captivated. Whether he really loved Grace is doubtful; even if he did, the exchange was somewhat unequal. With her, it was the first, true, warm affection; with him, such a sentiment as can exist in a heart grown old before its time; for he was one of those men whom society, to its shame be it spoken, tolerates among the rich. Had he been poor and lowly born, his vices would have been his ruin, in a worldly as well as in a moral sense. Perhaps there was no species of wickedness, however degrading, in which he had not, at some time, participated. If his health were delicate, it was only the result of his various excesses. For the rest, where he was not criminal, he was worthless; he had not a single good quality, a single generous feeling. The son of wealthy parents, he possessed every advantage that fortune could bestow. Nature, too, had been lavish in his behalf, and conferred upon him talents which, properly employed, might have made him useful and honored. As it was, they were devoted to the gratification of his own passions. He had a profession, to which he paid little or no attention, preferring to live on the bounty of his father, who, it was hinted, began to tire of the heavy demands upon his purse.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

For the National Era.

PETITIONS ON PEACE.

Every reader of the *Era* is or should be well aware that the friends of peace aim to supersede war by peaceful substitutes, which will secure all its legitimate purposes more effectually than the sword ever did or ever can. We would fain have nations adjust their difficulties in essentially the same way that individuals in civilized society do theirs—either by amicable negotiation between themselves, or by reference to a third party as umpire. We wish them *to agree beforehand* on doing this, and thus obviate every plea of necessity for war in any event.

Now, such substitutes must of course be introduced by rulers; and, under a Government like ours, we can expect them to move in earnest on such a subject only in response to the known will of the people. They can go in their legislation no farther or faster than public opinion shall clearly demand, or will fully sustain; and hence we would procure from the people, throughout the country, a strong and general expression of their wishes, in the form of petitions to Congress like the one we give below.

Allow us, then, to solicit somewhat earnestly the reader's co-operation in this matter, as an object common alike to men of all parties and all stations. We have no other means of procuring these petitions, than the spontaneous agency of such persons as yourself. The thing, however, can easily be done at once, if you will just resolve that it *shall* be; but, for this end, you must either do it yourself, or actually get somebody else to do it. Do not presume that your neighbor will do it; but look to it yourself, and make sure of its being done right. Just write off two copies of the subjoined form, and have them forthwith circulated for signatures. It *must* be done very soon, to be of much use; because the approaching session of Congress is so short, that nothing will be accomplished, to any serious purpose, unless the subject is brought very early to their notice.

There should be circulated two petitions—one for the Senate, and the other for the House of Representatives, each of which should be signed by every petitioner; and, when full, they should be sent, the former to one of the Senators from your State, and the latter to the Representative from your district, or to some member of each House known to be particularly interested on the subject, with a note, requesting his early and special attention to the subject.

On behalf of the American Peace Society.
GEO. C. BECKWITH, *Secretary.*
Boston, Mass., Nov. 27, 1852.

FORM OF PETITION.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The undersigned, citizens of ———, in the State of ———, deploring the great and manifold evils of war, and believing it possible to supersede its alleged necessity, as an Arbiter of Justice among Nations, by the timely adoption of wise and feasible substitutes, respectfully petition your Honorable Bodies to take such action as you may deem best for this most desirable end, by "securing, in our treaties with other nations, a provision for referring to the decision of umpires all misunderstandings that cannot be satisfactorily adjusted by amicable negotiation."

For the National Era.

STORIES FOR CHILDREN AND POETS.

INTRODUCTION.

It was summer time—a warm, mellow, hazy, lazy afternoon; it was out of doors, a piece of water-threaded woodland about a mile from the village; it was very still, and the birds seemed to be taking their afternoon nap; now and then one twittered a little in his dream, but not much; and the multitudinous, ever-gossiping beech leaves whispered very softly; the sun forgot himself once or twice, and winked, but speedily rousing, glowed out again more ardently than ever.

A few melting silver cloud wreaths went dreaming off through the blue; and about the neighboring clover-field a fragrance-freighted breeze swung heavily awhile, and dropped, and slept till evening. Altogether, it might be called a lazy afternoon; and in keeping with the rest, that dear old forest-loving stream, the Sarrowin, lolled along in and out of the greened gloom, now darkly rippling round the roots of the father trees, now lounging out into the broader beauty of the sun.

In one place, however, sun and shade contended, and the broken light lay in scattered fragments on the water; and here the waves plashed drowsily against the sides of an antiquated boat, tied with a piece of grape vine to an overhanging beech.

In the boat were three children, spending their Saturday afternoon as it pleased them best.

Willy was very busy; he had taken off his sister's apron, and was fishing with the string and a crooked pin; but the fish, too, seemed to be napping; and if once in a long while a minnow *did* condescend to be aware of the bait, and came snuffing round with disrespectful nonchalance, Willy insured its farther safety by instantly falling into a great splutter, and whipping out his line, to be sure that the pin was still fast, and in a proper condition to hold his prize when he caught it.

His sister Emma, a womanly, compact, little girl, sat upright, in a brisk sort of manner, in the middle seat of the boat, knitting away at a pair of—in fact, gaiters.

Eunice, the good-for-nothing, lay across the stern, her short sleeve rolled up still farther, and her round arm laved to the shoulder in the darkling crystal.

"Eunice," said Emma, breaking a silence of some five or six minutes, (during which Willy had been engrossed by the unparalleled luck of three nibbles and an escape,) "Euny, I'm going to narrow."

But Eunice had dipped the other arm, and was leaning over with a dreamy gravity, looking at her fingers in the water.

Emma did not like to sit long without talking; so, after a little pause, she essayed again:

"Cissey, I'm narrowing."

Eunice leaned over till her hair touched the water, and did not hear a word.

The little woman gave up, and turned to her brother.

"I tell you what," she said, confidentially, "it's a little queer, that after all the gaiters I have knit, and stockings, too, for that matter, yet I never come to the narrowing but I nearly make a mistake; nearly, you see—I'll tell you how I manage it—not quite; as soon as I come to the second row, I stop and make myself do it the way I don't think is right, and so, of course, it *is* right; because if I were to do it the way I think is right, it would be wrong, because you see I always make a mistake there, and so"—

"Bah, you aggravating thing," broke in Will, apostrophizing a contemptuous minnow, "come sliding and snuffing and making believe to bite, and after all sneak off that way—I wouldn't be so mean for ten thousand marbles;" and Willy looked gloomily into the bottom of the boat, where the captive shiners would have been if he had caught them.

Emma knitted away in indignant taciturnity, mentally resolving not to waste her words on *such* people, if she had to refrain from talking till sunfall; and so there was another pause.

"Look here, Em," spoke Will, at length, "the fact is, the string is too short; here I throw my line, and pay out and out till I come right up to the apron, and then I look down and see a minnow nosing round, exactly three inches from the hook, (see *that?*) well, now, if you'd let me wet the apron, or if I had exactly three inches more string, why of course I should catch him. Don't you think you could let me pull the string out, Emmy?"

Emma was dubious. The tape was only run through the hem, but it was sewed fast in several places.

"Would you, Cissey?" (Emma had quite forgotten her vow of silence.)

Eunice looked up, emerging gradually from masses of fallen hair, like a moon from breaking clouds; she sat awhile, and then answered, reflectively, "Couldn't you cut it?"

"Oh, you goosey," cried Emma, laughing merrily, "now, cut what?"

"I'm sure I don't know; I thought you wanted something about a string."

"Never mind, Cissey, I don't want the fishes; who cares? In fact, I would rather not catch any this afternoon. Let's do something else; let's tell stories."

"I don't think we know any," suggested Emma.

"Oh, that's nothing; make up as you go along. Now, all ready. Ladies and gentlemen, Miss Emma B. is going to tell a story. Once on a time, Emmy."

CHAP. I.

The Fifth Kitten.

Once upon a time there was a little girl, and her name was Emma, and it was me; and she had a great large brown cat, and her name was Hepzibah, but the little girl called her Heppy; and one day she went to give Heppy her supper, and no Heppy was there; and so I went to Heppy's bed that she had in a box in the back kitchen, and there I saw five little wee kittens, butting about with their eyes shut, and Heppy mewed, and the little girl took out all the kittens, and set them on the floor, and Heppy was very proud, and the little blind things bobbed about for a while, and then I put them back, and went to the parlor, and told mother, and the little girl's mother said I might keep one, and all the others must be drowned; and the little girl cried, and after supper she went to her own room, and sat in the dark, and thought, and thought, for nearly half an hour, and then I jumped up, and took down my slate from the nail, and wrote—"Give one kitten to Mrs. Andrews." And then I sat down and thought and thought, and all at once another thing came into my mind, and I took the slate and wrote down—"Give another to Miss Sophronia"—that was the little girl's teacher. And then I thought again, till the clock in the little entry struck nine; and just as it struck the ninth time, it came to me that father used to say he wanted a cat at the barn, and so I wrote that down; and then it was bed-time, and still there was one kitten left. Oh, that was a dreadful evening! I went to bed and cried, and thought, and cried, till I found myself going to sleep, and still nothing would come in my mind about that poor little fifth kitten; and I thought, what a cruel girl you are, Emma, to go to sleep and forget about the poor little thing that has to be drowned to-morrow. So I pinched myself till I got wide awake, and then all of a sudden I thought of old Hansey, by the Creek, (her name's Ann, but they call her Mammy Hansey for short,) and she had four cats already, that she took from people to save them from being drowned; but I thought likely she might take another, and so I felt easy in my mind, and went to sleep; and next morning, long before breakfast, I ran down to Mam Hansey's, and she wasn't up, and the door was bolted, but she told me if I got a stick, and put it through a hole in the door, the bolt would push back, and I went in and told Mam Hansey about the fifth kitten; and she said she had three too many now, but she would walk over and look at them, and if there was a very pretty one, she might take it; and I told her they were all beautiful, and so she went over with me, and I took her to the back kitchen, and I put the five kittens on the floor, and Mam Hansey looked at them a great while, and at last she picked out the prettiest, and said that if it had only been black, with a white nose and a white collar round its neck, and a white tip on its tail, she thought she would have kept it; and then she put on her bonnet, and all was as bad as ever for the poor little fifth kitten. And mother said it *must* be drowned, and she sent for Jake, and he brought a big bucket from the stable, and mother told us all to go away, and take the poor old mother puss with us, till it was all over; and I said no—if the darling little fifth kitten must be killed, I know Heppy would rather I should do it than Jake, for Heppy couldn't bear Jake, and he didn't like Heppy; and so I sent Jake away, and mother carried Heppy to the parlor, and Hansey and I took them all out of the box, and I didn't know what to do, for we couldn't tell which *was* the fifth kitten; and I said, when I wrote down one for father, I am sure I meant the brown one; and when I set down one for Mrs. Andrews, I think it was the yellow and black, but the other three are all mixed in my mind, and I don't see how we *can* tell which I meant for the fifth; and Mam Hansey said we should leave the two in the box, and put the other three in my lap, and the first that crawled out should be the poor little fifth; and so we did, and I sat quite still for a good many minutes, and then the darling little white with brown ears put out its little soft paws, and travelled over my knee and down to my foot, and rolled itself out on the floor; and then I sighed, and Mam Hansey sighed, and I took the darling blind little fifth, and dropped it into the water, and I turned my back to the bucket, and Mam Hansey stood off by the wall, and shut her lips tight, and said nothing; and all at once her face got very red, and she dashed up to the bucket, and took out the little fifth, and wiped it dry with her apron, and turned to me quite angry, and said, now she had five, and I should never dare to offer her a kitten again, for she wouldn't take it, and then I remembered that she had said just that last winter, when I gave her the gray and black with white feet; and so she left it a few days, and then took it home, and it was the funniest little soft fat thing you ever saw, and there it is this very day, and that's all.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

HAWAIIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

MAKAWAO MAUI, SANDWICH ISLANDS,
August 7, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

MY DEAR SIR: On a late visit to Honolulu, Oahu, I had the pleasure of an introduction to Luther Severance, Esq., U. S. Commissioner to the Hawaiian Government. With Elisha H. Allen, Esq., U. S. Consul, I had formed a previous acquaintance, he having more than once visited East Maui.

Allow me to say to you, and through you to your readers, especially your Governmental ones, that both these gentlemen are highly esteemed at Honolulu, in their private and in their official character. They are an honor to their own country, and a blessing to the Hawaiian nation.

I need not tell you how much trouble and vexation the former U. S. Commissioners and some of the Consuls caused this Government. The course of one of these men became so decidedly odious that the King interdicted all communication with him. (See Jarvis's History of Hawaii, p. 193.) He left the country boiling with rage, threatening to blow us all up—chiefs, missionaries, and all others who sympathized in the least with the Hawaiian Government. But he has never been seen nor heard of since his embarkation at Honolulu for the United States, by way of China. Of others, beginning from the time of J. C. Jones, in 1826 or '27, down to the arrival of Joel Turril, Esq., the less that is said of these men, the better altogether.

Will not the United States Government, in appointing successors, think of us kindly, and send us men who will walk in the footsteps of our excellent friends, the present incumbents?

I feel the more solicitous on this subject, as the state of things in California is such, in my opinion, as to threaten the tranquillity of the islands. I have no fears, of course, from the Government of California. I need not say to you, or to your intelligent readers, that our circumstances are almost entirely changed, since the gold discovery there, and the consequent rush thither from all parts of the world. Multitudes reach California, and finding it all a dream that wealth can be acquired in a day, they would gladly return to the home of their childhood; but they have more *pride* than *money.* Some will not go until they can realize something at least of a fortune, and others have not the means of going. Now, the number of men in these circumstances is probably continually increasing. It is natural, I suppose, that these men should sympathize with each other, and associate together. If they remain in California, and engage in developing the resources of the country, they may be useful and respectable citizens. That some of them will do so, I have strong hope. Still I find, Mr. Editor, that men who have entered upon speculation, with the expectation of sudden and great gain, are reluctant, exceedingly so, in case of failure, to engage in the cultivation of the soil. Thus it is at the islands. Anything but good old-fashioned New England work—not that there is anything to be *said* against farming. On the contrary, at our agricultural meetings, the most lily-handed men among us can talk eloquently on the importance of agricultural pursuits; and at our humble fairs, all can admire the exhibitions of agricultural skill and industry. But nearly all of our foreigners are content to belong—to use the language of one of our shrewd physicians—"to the very respectable class of consumers." Hence the class of *producers* is neither *large* nor *very respectable.* At least, so I judge from the following data: Very little is being done in the shape of farming, though the demand for wheat, oats, corn, beans, &c., &c., is sufficiently clear and loud. No particular lack of foreigners, though some have left of late. Precious few living on the interest of their money, for the most of us are paying interest at 12 per cent.

Do you inquire, what are we all doing, or intending to do? I will tell you, my dear sir; of late, especially since the depression of the times, there are many candidates for office in the gift of Government, as Judges, Sheriffs, Clerks, down to land surveyors. Among these are some whom God designed for farmers, if I can gather anything from *His* designs. They have the bone, the sinews, the muscles of the farmer. But having been engaged for a while in buying and selling goods, or in speculating with traders from California, how can they lay hold again of the plow, the shovel, the hoe? Not they. They turn to the Government, and beg the privilege of sucking the breasts of her consolation. All this time mother earth shows them her bosom, aching to be drawn, and promising the richest nutriment. But all in vain. With scarcely an exception, all scorn her proffered kindness, and turn away from her with indifference, not to say loathing. To speak without a figure, there is a strong aversion among our foreign population to plain, steady, homely, persevering work. In saying this, I testify what I see. Hence, the influence of example on the Hawaiian race is sadly wanting; and the influence of the middle class of foreigners on the lower, is decidedly and deeply injurious. More than one man I know at the islands, who, after laboring as a farmer many months with much efficiency, abandoned the business without any apparent reason, and engaged in speculation, which amounted to little or nothing. No *cause* can I see for movements of this kind, except the example of men in some respects a little higher in society.

Now, it is my belief that the same is true in relation to multitudes in California. And I cannot conceal my fears that we shall have hosts of these men upon us ere long—men who will come down, not to purchase small farms for their support, aided by such help as they might secure among the people, but to speculate, to purchase large tracts of land in order to sell at a great advance, or to convert into large sugar plantations. As plantations increase, the call for laborers will be loud and imperious. Whence will the supply be obtained? It is becoming exceedingly difficult to obtain native help, and I cannot mourn that it is so. The people are obtaining land, and you can see, at a glance, that it is altogether better for them to work on their own lands, than to work by the year for some $50, or $80, or even $100, as some of them have obtained. Planters are now seeking Coolies. It is not possible to tell how they will succeed with these new helpers; I have some doubts whether they will give satisfaction. We shall see, and if spared I shall keep you apprized on this subject. Some things indicate a restless desire, on the part of individuals, to introduce another species of labor among us, *falsely* and *insanely* deemed cheap!

Did you notice in the *New York Herald* of May 1st, under the head of "Our Hawaiian Correspondence," a letter dated Hololulu, February 18, 1852, in which the importance of the islands is greatly magnified, and the importance of their being annexed to the United States is urged? The editor of the *Polynesian* inserted the letter in his paper, with these prefatory remarks: "We caution the public against such attacks upon a kingdom at perfect peace within itself and with all the world. The statements made are many of them greatly exaggerated, and others too ridiculously false to require refutation. We give them for what they are worth—that is, just nothing at all, except to show how easy it is for some men to utter untruths, to exaggerate facts, and to deceive the American public by misrepresentation."

An extract or two from this letter I will make, that you may see that the fears which I expressed in some of my former communications, that efforts would be made at some future time to introduce Slavery into these fair islands, are not unfounded. After giving some false statements respecting the King's desire to abdicate his throne—a thing which the writer adds, he would do but for his ministers, he being but a puppet in their hands—he speaks of the desirableness of the kingdom's being annexed to the United States. Indeed, he would have the annexation question made one of the issues of your next Presidential election. "The Cuba of the Pacific," he adds, "is worthy the attention of politicians. [Will you not call the attention of these men to this matter?] The Southern States are perhaps more particularly interested in the annexation than the Northern, as the soil of the islands is best calculated for the growth of sugar, coffee, and tobacco, and *would require the introduction of slave labor*." I beg your attention to this last paragraph. It shows what certain individuals among us and at San Francisco would do if they could. We may have trouble on this head, be assured. For the last twelve or fifteen months the state of things among us has been so depressed, that nothing has been done in the shape of purchasing lands and maturing plans of speculation. But the appearance of things is brightening, and there may soon be a change. And who can tell what times of excitement we may see? Pray for us. Yours, respectfully,

D. S. Green.

EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

Vermillion, Erie co., Ohio, Nov. 22, 1852.—I have heard many Whigs and Democrats say, "I would with all my heart vote for Hale, if there were any hopes of his election." May be I have too high an opinion of the correctness of the Northern heart in regard to the principles of Freedom; but I verily believe, that could the Compromise measures, Fugitive Law included, and the Baltimore resolutions, have been the simple, naked question on one hand, and the Pittsburgh resolutions on the other, there would scarcely have been an opposion to the latter in the North, so odious, so repugnant to every principle of right and justice, and the moral sense of the people, is that infamous Fugitive Law. No Southern man would submit to so insulting, so degrading an act, unless his interests required it of him. Neither will the free spirit of the North submit. Not one in ten, Whigs or Democrats, would obey that law, if called upon.

We are intending to start a paper in this Congressional district (13th.) We must have a local organ, and I trust we shall give a good account of ourselves in two years from this, although we have been bound to a dead carcass (Richland county.)

Locke, Cayuga county, New York.—In this town, (Locke,) when the Whig and Democratic nominations were made, there were but four or five who could be depended upon to repudiate the nominations and platforms; but we commenced circulating the documents, and agitating, notwithstanding the insolent demands of the Slave Power; and the result was, fifty-four votes for the chosen standard-bearers of Freedom—a result that rather surprised us, but also convinced us that all the people needed was information. Since the election, I was conversing with a leading Democrat of this place, and told him that the two platforms were so near alike, that it was difficult to tell the difference. He agreed to test it on the spot. I took the platforms, and read a resolution from each one. He chose the Whig resolution for Democratic doctrine. They are so near alike, that a person need to see the heading, to tell them apart.

Smyrna, Harrison co., Ohio, Nov. 23, 1852.—The Free Soil party here is but small yet; but we are in good spirits, and on the increase. Two years ago, I am told, there was not a Free Soil vote in this township; at the last election we gave Hale and Julian and Freedom twenty-five, and in less than two years more we expect to double the vote, if we can only get your most valuable paper circulated through the township, and read by the mass of the people. My friend J. M., who by the bye is a very strong advocate and friend to the principles your paper advocates, has a club for the *Era*, which he sends to-day; and we do not expect to stop here, but we shall keep it before the people, and keep the ball rolling on, and we hope to be able by the 1st of January to send as many more subscribers as we have now.

Romeo, Michigan, Nov. 24, 1852.—The Free Democracy in this county more than doubled any vote that they had taken before. Our county is small; we polled for Hale and Julian 509 votes—172 was the most we ever polled before. Since the election, we are frequently met with the expression, "Had we voted according to the dictates of our conscience, we should have voted for Hale; but we thought that of two evils we must choose the least." Many of them say they are with us now. If we had but one of the old parties to contend with here, victory would be on our side with but little effort.

Homestead, Delaware, Nov. 22, 1852.—Having taken a day to ride round among my neighbors and friends, I have succeeded in getting more names than I at first thought would be likely to be obtained in this corner of Delaware. Enclosed, &c. Every place I hear from, a disposition is manifested to organize the Free Soil forces for the next campaign, with more spirit and energy than has yet been shown in any previous one, and our principles are quietly but steadily extending.

Rossville, Clinton co., Indiana, Nov. 20, 1852. Since the Presidential election, the Whigs here are perfectly bewildered; they are ready for information—it is information the people want. It is this, and this alone, that will make the masses good Free-Soilers. There is not, in general, that hostility to Free-Soilism that there formerly was against the old Liberty party; and if people were more extensively acquainted with the Free Soil principles, there would be still less.

Chemung, Nov. 24, 1852.—Last December, nearly one year ago, by considerable exertion, I obtained two subscribers, forming a club of three. Now, we have twenty-five or thirty papers coming to this office, and I intend that my efforts shall not be wanting to make the campaign subscribers permanent ones. We succeeded in carrying this town for Hale, by five majority. In our village there were about six or seven votes cast for Pierce and Scott, all told; and we intend that, by the next Presidential election, Chemung shall cast a unanimous vote for Free Democratic principles. Thousands have voted for Pierce and Scott, with a settled determination never again to cast a vote for Slavery or its apologists. So let us take courage and persevere.

Maternal Providence.—*Sutton, Vt., Nov. 30, 1852.*—You will notice the name of one mother in the enclosed list of subscribers. She has two sons, who will soon be allowed the right of suffrage; and, as was remarked to your agent, she wishes them to understand what will be their political responsibilities, and stand independently on the broad platform of Equal Rights.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1852.

☞ We are grateful, very grateful, for the manner in which our friends are responding to our annual circular. Never have we observed among them so much enthusiasm for the *Era*, and for the cause it represents. They have carried our list up to near twenty-five thousand, and still they come. Everywhere they are organizing clubs and circulating newspapers.

STANDING TERMS.

Single copy, one year - - - -	$2
Three copies, one year - - - -	5
Five copies, one year - - - -	8
Ten copies, one year - - - -	15
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Voluntary agents are entitled to retain 50 cents commission on each new yearly, and 25 cents on each new semi-yearly, subscriber, *except in the case of clubs*. *Twenty-five* cents is the commission on the *renewal* of an *old* subscriber.

A club of *three* subscribers (*one* of whom may be an *old* one) at $5, will entitle the person making it up to a copy of the *Era three* months; a club of *five* (*two* of whom may be *old* ones) at $8, to a copy for *six* months; a club of *ten* (*five* of whom may be *old* ones) at $15, to a copy for *one year*.

Money to be forwarded by *mail*, at our *risk*. Large amounts may be remitted in drafts or certificates of deposite.

It will be seen that the price of the paper, single copy, is still $2 a year. Agents sometimes allow a subscriber, whom they obtain or renew, the benefit of their commission, so that the subscriber by *their* kindness gets his paper for $1.50 or $1.75, as the case may be.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEIGHBORING OFFICES.

The bag containing our papers for Philadelphia and the offices in the adjacent parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, met with an accident last week on the route, as the papers were returned to our office last Monday night, so thoroughly soaked as to be unfit for delivery. *Why* this happened, and *why* there was so much delay in returning them, we trust will soon be explained, the subject having been laid before the Postmaster General, who has promptly ordered an inquiry into the matter.

So soon as dried, the papers will again be forwarded.

☞ The President's Message leaves us but little room. Many things of interest are crowded out. Correspondents are laid over—literary notices are excluded.

CONGRESS.

Monday, December 6, at 12 o'clock, the Senate was called to order by its presiding officer, Wm. R. King. Twenty-five members appeared in their places.

The credentials of Mr. Dixon, of Kentucky, having been presented, a discussion took place on the question, whether there was, in fact, a vacancy in the delegation from Kentucky? The subject was at last laid upon the table, to allow the reading of the President's message; after which, the Senate adjourned.

The House was called to order by Mr. Speaker Boyd. One hundred and eighty-three members answered to their names.

The business of drawing for seats was then begun. The members retired behind the bar, their names were put in a box, and drawn out one by one, by lottery, each member, as his name was drawn, walking in and selecting his seat.

The work having been accomplished, some preliminary motions were disposed of, the President's message was received and read; and the House then adjourned.

A NEW WORK BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH.

We shall commence in the first number of the next volume of the *Era*, a new story by Mrs. Southworth, which will run through a quarter or a third of the volume, entitled as follows:

MARK SUTHERLAND:

OR,

POWER AND PRINCIPLE.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACTS.

The author has furnished us with the following outline of its contents.

"This story illustrates, among other things, the genius of American Institutions in developing and recompensing native talent in all ranks of society, shown in the history of a planter's son, who, giving up his patrimony for conscience sake, sets out upon a life of toil and self-denial, and through many early trials, adventures, and sufferings, carves his way to merited honors."

The subject is one of peculiar interest to our readers.

THE CRESCENT CITY AFFAIR.

The famous Crescent City affair has terminated peacefully, Pursor Smith having made affidavit that he had not done what he was accused of; his affidavit was accepted by the Captain General of Cuba, who thereupon revoked his order prohibiting the entrance of the Crescent City into the harbor of Havana with that famous individual on board. Mr. Purser Smith can now go and come like any other peaceable citizen, and Mr. Law may cultivate the things that make for his peace.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY OF THE SOUTH.

Some sixty-two votes were polled for Hale and Julian in Delaware, about seventy in North Carolina, fifty in Maryland, two hundred and eighty in Kentucky, a few in Virginia—how many is not reported. These are far from indicating the strength of the Free Democracy of these States: still less do they show the extent of the Anti-Slavery Sentiment.

Our friends in the slave States have no organization, and the power of the press is against them. In North Carolina, for example, they could not have their tickets printed, the printer being intimidated by threats of violence. In Virginia and Kentucky, voting is done *viva voce*, and it is easy to see how, in this way, many whose sympathies are with an unpopular cause are deterred from giving in their votes. Nearly a thousand Kentuckians voted for Cassius M. Clay for Governor, a year ago; but not more than two hundred and eighty could be prevailed on to cast their votes for Hale and Julian.

Let not the meager voting at the late election discourage our friends in the South. Every movement has its beginning, and the day of small things is not to be despised. Two or three, gathered together in the name of Truth, and for the advancement of the Truth, are sure of Heaven's blessing. Each has a neighbor whom he can influence, and bring in. Frequent meetings and consultations will strengthen their purposes and quicken their zeal. They will discuss, obtain documents, circulate newspapers, agitate, and whenever strong enough to make a show, vote. There will always be one town, county, or district, more advanced than the rest—for example, Madison, in Kentucky, Guilford, in North Carolina. Let it take the lead, become pioneer to the rest. The hundred and fifty-nine Free Democratic voters in Madison county, Kentucky, are enough to revolutionize the State. But, hard and constant work is needed. Let the county be canvassed, and every citizen who will read, be supplied freely with documents or a newspaper, if he does not feel interest enough to pay for them. Men are the same everywhere—the perpetual importunities of Truth must prevail against prejudice and mistaken self-interest.

FREE DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF 1852.—PRACTICAL VIEWS.

Compared with the Liberty Vote of 1844.

We present the following tabular view of the official and estimated returns of the Free Democratic vote of 1852, as compared with the Liberty vote of 1844:

	1844.	1852.	Gain.
Maine -	4,836	8,030	3,194
New Hampshire -	4,161	6,707	2,546
Vermont -	3,984	8,621	4,637
Massachusetts -	10,800	28,023	17,223
Rhode Island	5	624	619
Connecticut -	1,943	3,160	1,217
New York -	15,812	26,000	10,188
Pennsylvania -	3,133	8,860	5,727
New Jersey -	131	259	128
Delaware - -	–	62	62
Maryland - -	–	54	54
Virginia - -	–	60	60
North Carolina -	–	59	59
Kentucky - -	–	266	266
Ohio - -	8,050	31,782	23,732
Indiana - -	2,106	6,934	4,828
Illinois - -	3,570	10,000	6,430
Michigan - -	3,632	8,000	4,368
Wisconsin - -	–	8,444	8,444
Iowa - -	–	1,000	1,000
California - -	–	200	200
	64,653	156,700	92,800

The returns of 1852 for New York, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, California, and Virginia, are estimated; the rest are official.

Not a single vote was given for Liberty in 1844, in a slave State. This year, Anti-Slavery electoral tickets were got up in five slave States. The organizations were imperfect, the votes small; but a beginning has been made.

Ohio is the banner State, if we are to take the Presidential vote as the test; but the Free Democracy of Massachusetts is really stronger, for a few days after the Presidential election it cast about thirty-six thousand votes for its gubernatorial candidate.

The *Journal of Commerce*, and other papers of that stamp, compare the Free Democratic vote of 1852 with the Free Soil vote of 1848, when Mr. Van Buren received 291,678. The comparison is unfair. That vote notoriously was not a clear Anti-Slavery vote. A very large proportion of it was composed of seceders from the Democratic party—some, on the ground of principle, some, from personal motives; comparatively few comprehended the true nature of the Anti-Slavery movement. Two-fifths of all the votes were in fact given by the anti-Cass men of the State of New York, and the majority of these subsequently reunited with their old associates. The true comparison, therefore, is between 1852 and 1844; and this shows and increase of 92,000.

After the contest of 1844, the Anti-Slavery men relaxed their efforts, and their organization generally was enfeebled. The excitements of the campaign of 1848 aroused them, and their organization was merged in the irregular movement of 1848. That movement, though it increased their political power, and gave a more practical direction to their efforts, embarrassed them in some of the States, by entangling them with one of the old parties. In Wisconsin, Vermont, and New York, they were merged in the Democratic Party, and in this way prevented from acting independently with the vigor which might otherwise have characterized their movements. The retrograde policy of the Radical Democrats, or Barnburners, so called, embarrassed in fact the whole organization, and it was not till the year preceding the late election, that the political Anti-Slavery men, or the Free Democracy, began in earnest the work of a separate National organization. The result showed their sagacity. The old parties basely passed under the yoke of Slavery, but the Free Democracy stood, erect and independent. The fact that, in so short a time, they were able to disentangle themselves from all connection with them, and, after a short canvass, cast over one hundred and fifty thousand votes for Freedom—an increase of ninety-two thousand over the vote of 1844—is evidence that they embody the elements of power and progress.

They may calculate now on at least an equal ratio of increase. The *reasons* for their organization certainly have not ceased to exist—and there is every prospect that they will derive additional strength from the policy of the new Administration, and the probable events of the next four years. They are no longer embarrassed by entanglements with men who never fully entered into their feelings or purposes. They have not the work of organization to commence; all they have to do is, to extend and complete it. In the great States of the North generally they hold, beyond all doubt, the balance of power. Their presses are active, bold, and resolute, agreeing generally in purpose and policy. One of the old parties is prostrate; its illustrious leaders are in the grave; its overthrow has placed the two factions which have hitherto composed it, in apparently irreconcilable hostility with each other. There is no prospect that it can ever make head again under the liberal auspices which have deluded many Anti-Slavery men with the notion that it might be made an efficient instrumentality against the Slave Power: if rallied at all, it will be under the lead of a Conservatism, pledged to acquiesce in every demand of Slavery. The defence of the country, then, against Slavery and its aggressions, so far as political organization can provide for it, rests with the Free Democratic party.

Under such circumstances, if true to itself, it will more than double its vote at the next Presidential contest; and meantime, by temporary alliances in certain localities, it can bring its power so to bear, as to secure for Freedom a voice and weight in the State Legislatures and in Congress. Its action in Massachusetts, and its late operation in Illinois, in defeating pledged Hunker Democrats, candidates for Congress, in districts constituted with an express view to the triumph of Hunkerism, illustrate what we mean by such alliances. Let it *co-operate*, not *amalgamate*—coöperate in localities with any party, for a specific gain to the cause of Human Freedom, but at the same time maintaining its distinct and independent position. Gaining power in this way, by local successes, it may control the election of 1856, and carry the election of 1860.

REMOVAL OF THE CAPITAL.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) *Express* of the 9th inst. has an article in favor of moving the Capital of the United States from Washington, and names St. Louis as the most central and convenient point for a new location. It gives the following, among other reasons, in favor of the proposition:

"St. Louis is about the centre of the United States. Its relative position will not be altered by any additions that may hereafter be made to the Union, from the Northern portion of the Continent. If Mexico be added to it on the Southwest, the Canadas will balance it on the Northeast. Nature points to this place unerringly as the Capital of the Federal Government. It is at the heart of the future seat of the political power of the Confederacy. The vast population of the American Valley will one day control the destinies of this country. St. Louis is accessible from all parts of the Union, in winter as well as in summer. Railroads are now in process of construction to connect her more intimately with the North, Northeast, and the East."

The seat of Government, we presume, will never be removed. Steam and the Telegraph have obviated the objection to Washington as not being central enough. It is as near to-day, for purposes of travel, to St. Louis, as it was to Boston twenty-five years ago; and for purposes of intelligence, ten times nearer. While sufficiently near to all parts of our country, its position on the seaboard secures it rapid communication with Europe—and it will scarcely be pretended that our foreign relations are so insignificant as to make this a matter of no importance.

Besides, it will be impossible, we think, ever to combine interests enough to effect its removal. The Atlantic States, North and South, will act together against removal, while the Mississippi States, however much they may desire to have the Capital beyond the mountains, cannot agree upon the location. The Southwestern States would not consent that it should be in a free State; the Northwestern, that it should be in a slave State.

Slavery, it is true, exists in Washington, but its influence is constantly on the wane. Freedom of speech and of the press is fully recognised here, and Anti-Slavery sentiment is as openly avowed as in any city of the Union. Should the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the country ever become strong enough for the removal of the Capital, such removal would be unnecessary, for freedom by that time would be established as one of our domestic institutions.

The necessities of the public service, now accommodated by the many edifices, in which the Government has invested vast sums of money, will always constitute with practical men a conclusive reason against removal. Why should they sink the millions of the People's money already laid out upon such buildings, and expend as many millions more, in laying the foundation of a new Capitol, when the old one answers all present purposes, and may easily be made to answer all future ones?

To our Anti-Slavery friends at the North, we show a better way. There is good land in the District, easily cultivated. The climate is pleasant and salubrious. The market is good, and constantly increasing. You can farm with free labor, and so little servile labor is there in the field, you will be in no danger of losing caste. Your influence and example would tend to a speedy extinction of slavery. Try this: it will pay better than agitating the impracticable project of a removal of the seat of Government.

The Burlington (Vt.) *Courier* keeps the flag of Hale and Julian flying at its masthead. The *National Era* is the only Free Soil paper which throws cold water on the proposition to nominate Hale by acclamation, and enter at once on the campaign of 1856.

Wisconsin Free Democrat.

We presume the *Free Democrat* overlooked the following paragraph, in the *Era* of the 18th ultimo:

"We cannot see any reason for a National Convention. *The Free Democracy has its platform, put up only a few months ago, and nobody proposes to amend it. It has its candidates, too, if it please to regard Hale and Julian in the field.* The papers that favor them can go to work just as well as if a National Convention were to meet to-morrow. As for opening the campaign, that can be done without such a Convention. The Free Democratic press seems to be agreed that the organization should be kept up, and the work prosecuted. What more is wanting? Now for the Principles, Aims, and Reasons, of the Anti-Slavery movement! Let the people have light. And, in the way of practical action, the thing to be attended to is, *State organization*. So it seems to us."

The *Free Democrat*, we fear, is a little inclined to find fault needlessly. It says that "Washington advice came near swamping the Free Democracy at the last canvass." If this remark be pointed at the *Era*, all we have to say is, that Mr. Hale and the *Era* concurred entirely in their views of policy from the beginning to the end of the canvass.

The *Free Democrat* is kind enough to "believe, that we will always be found on the side of Freedom, in the exercise of our own discretion." Quite likely—and the same may be predicted of the *Free Democrat*.

There seems to be, in some quarters, an unnecessary jealousy of "Washington influence." What is meant by this? There is no Central Committee here, organized with a view to control or bias the movements of the Free Democracy. As to ourselves, we do not recollect that we have written more than two or three political letters for the six years we have been in Washington; nor have we, during that time, attended a single political Convention, or answered a single letter of invitation to be present at any kind of Convention.

As to the Free Democratic members of Congress, what are they sent here for? *To exert influence:* to influence the course of legislation and public sentiment, and to exert a healthful influence on their own organization, as well as to represent its principles. Is it their influence we are to be jealous of? Will you set to work to defeat the very end for which you send them here?

Shall we make a suggestion to our friend of the *Free Democrat?* Suppose, hereafter, we, who are working for one object, agree to be very tolerant, to allow to each other freedom of thought and expression, and not make a difference of counsel ground for censorious comment. Would it not promote good fellowship, and the general interests of our cause? We are all equals, all engaged in what we believe to be a just and great cause: why should jealousy or distrust of one another, or anything personal, be suffered to disturb the harmony of our efforts?

"THE NORTHERN" FARMER.

The second number of the first volume of a paper, styled "*The Northern Farmer*," issued and edited by T. B. Miner, at Utica, New York, has been furnished us by a friend. It professes on its titlepage to be devoted to "Agriculture, Horticulture, Floriculture, Bees, Poultry," &c., but, judging from an article in the number before us, it has another object, which is the demoralization of public sentiment on the question of Slavery. The article is an editorial review of the controversy between Dr. Parker and Mrs. Stowe. The editor takes the New York *Observer* as his model, denounces Mrs. Stowe as guilty of libel, Mr. Beecher as guilty of forgery, and holds up Dr. Parker as a model of the Christian virtues. "A more self-conceited, self-righteous fanatic," he says, "never existed than H. W. Beecher." He is fierce against Uncle Tom's Cabin—"the whole tendency of this work," he says, "is anti-Christian, and aims to disgrace the clergy. Its success has been wholly owing to a morbid taste for the *marvellous*, and not to any real merit as a literary production. The London *Times* has given it its deserts, and the sober second thoughts of the people are against it. Like Kossuth, it had its day—and like Kossuth, it will soon rest in eternal oblivion. Like Kossuth, it has robbed the people of the money that had better have been spent for bread; and like Kossuth, the authoress will retire to spend the proceeds, unhonored and unwept."

We have quoted enough to expose the character of this misnamed "*Northern Farmer*." Under the garb of devotion to the interests of agriculture, it is a miserable pro-slavery print. Had it announced that it intended, while attending to agriculture, to make war against the Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North, it would at least have been entitled to the credit of boldness—and we should not have noticed it—but, the farmers ought to be put on their guard against a periodical which, while professing devotion to their peculiar interests, insidiously assails their peculiar principles.

INDIANA FREE DEMOCRAT.

R. Vaile, editor of the *True Democrat*, published in Wayne county, Indiana, at the solicitation of a large number of the Free Democrats of that State, has discontinued his paper, for the purpose of establishing a new one at Indianapolis, to be called the *Indiana Free Democrat*. It is to be issued weekly, "on a double medium sheet, with good clear type, at $1.50 a year, payable invariably in advance," and the first number will appear on the first of January next.

This movement is a good one, and should be sustained generously by the Free Democracy of Indiana. Their cause has long suffered for want of a central organ.

ANNEXATION OF CUBA—OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Some of our cotemporaries find fault with Mr. Fillmore, for disclosing the secrets of our diplomacy, in relation to Cuban annexation. If the President be favorable to that measure, under any circumstances, he has certainly worked against himself; if unfavorable to it under any circumstances, he has acted consistently, and in such a way as to prevent the accomplishment of an impolitic scheme.

Without troubling ourselves to inquire what were his motives, we rejoice at the disclosure. The apprehension of diplomatic revelations may subject our foreign Ministers to some inconveniences, and lead to increased reserve on the part of foreign Governments; but we can imagine no consequences likely to result from these circumstances, so mischievous as those which may follow from the consciousness of irresponsibility growing out of the habit of secret diplomacy. We claim for the People in this country the right of self-government, not only in regard to their domestic affairs, but their external relations.

If the Chief Executive, without their knowledge or consent, may place them in a position where they must accept territory, or incur debt, or plunge into war, whether they desire it or not, we should like to know the use of a written Constitution, or how much there is in their boast of self-government. Secrecy begets a feeling of irresponsibility, and irresponsibility on the part of Governments embolden to schemes of aggrandizement, plunder, and violence. The people of Europe are governed: their rulers, to a great extent, are irresponsible: they judge what is best for their subjects. It is for them to plan conquests, make war, aim at supremacy. Intrigue, corruption, bribery, violence, mark their policy. They must have secrets—their schemes and measures would not bear the light of day.

This Republic is self-governing. The men whom we place at the head of the Government are our agents. What right have they to adopt the corrupt usages of foreign Cabinets? If we wish territory, or war, it is for us to say so. We ought, as a nation, to desire nothing that is not right; as a magnanimous nation, we should scorn low intrigue; as a powerful nation, we can afford to move openly and directly for any just end proposed. Let it be understood that the People must and will know the doings of their agents in foreign affairs, and their agents will refrain from improper schemes and dishonorable methods. Let it be known that they never hesitate to demand and seek openly, what they believe is expedient and legitimate, and they will be respected and feared. This Republic can dispense with the secrecy of European diplomacy, and pursue its high career without aid from trickery and deceit.

ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Princeton, *Nov. 22, 1852.*

To the Editor of the National Era:

Dear Sir: The election is over, and, as was expected, Pierce and King have carried the State. The Democrats have also a large majority in both branches of the Legislature. This is all as might have been anticipated. But in the Congressional delegation the result has surprised everybody. It is said, and generally conceded by the Democrats, that the Whigs have elected six of the nine Representatives from this State. This result, so unlooked for, has been brought about, in four districts at least, by the vote of the men opposed to Slavery. In the first, or Galena district, now represented in part by Thompson Campbell, Washburn, Whig, is elected—Campbell was elected to his present seat, in consequence of the strong pledges he made to the Anti-Slavery voters of the district. Having succeeded in obtaining an election, his first move was, to show those who had trusted to his professions, how little he was to be trusted. I am told he violated every pledge made upon the Slavery question, before he had been in Congress three months. The Anti-Slavery people who helped to elect him, finding themselves thus cheated, concluded to let him stay at home for the next term, although strong efforts were made on the part of Campbell's friends to cheat them again.

Washburn is said to be a consistent, honest, Anti-Slavery man, who has been known to hold these opinions for years. He may prove treacherous, but it is generally believed that he will not. In the 2d district, Wentworth, Democrat, the Representative from the Old Chicago district, is elected by about 1,000 majority. He, too, was elected by Anti-Slavery votes, and because he had heretofore proved faithful upon that question. In the 3d, or Ottawa district, the Whig candidate, Norton, is elected over Reddick, Democrat, and by the same influence and for the same reason that Washburn was elected in the first. I have just seen a gentleman from the 4th, or Peoria district, who tells me that Knox, the Whig candidate, is elected over Ross, Democrat, and that Ross was defeated because he took so much pains to free himself from all Anti-Slavery taint, and was so violent in his denunciations against those who held to Anti-Slavery opinions. His opponent, though not considered much of an opponent of Slavery, kept quiet, and has succeeded in the election. In the 5th district, Yates a member of the present Congress, is elected by the vote of the Free Democrats.

I have just received a letter from Jacksonville, the residence of Mr. Yates, which says that Mr. Yates took strong ground, before the people of his district, against the Compromise and the Baltimore gag; and that the Free Democrats of the district generally voted for him, and thus secured his election. In the 6th, or Quincy district, Richardson, Democrat, is elected by a very small majority over his old opponent, Browning, who is called by the Hunkers an Abolitionist, and who is generally understood to hold liberal views upon the Slavery question, having expressed himself during the canvass strongly against the Fugitive Bill and kindred measures. In the 7th district, Gillespie, Whig, is elected over Fouke and Bissell, Democrats, in consequence of a split in that party. In the 8th, Constable, Whig, is said to be elected; and in the 9th, Allen, Democrat, is supposed to have succeeded.

This makes out the list. Thus it will be seen that in the first five districts the Anti-Slavery sentiment has controlled the election, and sent four Whigs and one Democrat to the thirty-third Congress, and in the 6th district the same result was very near being realized. In the more southern districts, or Egypt, as Southern Illinois is sometimes called, I suppose Anti-Slavery had little to do with the elections. There is, however, a glimmering of light even there, amid the darkness, and I trust the dawn of a better day is at hand.

Whether all the hopes of the Anti-Slavery voters in relation to their Representatives will be realized, time will show. For myself, I do not see that the Whigs can have much temptation to violate their pledges in the present state of that party, and Mr. Wentworth has too much shrewdness to forsake a position which has enabled him to retain a seat in Congress for many years past. But let this be as it may, the Anti-Slavery voters have shown their power at the polls, and it is not likely that their wishes will be entirely disregarded. Pierce and King have, I think, carried the State by about 12,000 or 15,000, and have a majority in every Congressional district, and at the same time the party is beaten in six out of nine of these districts, and has barely succeeded in carrying one other. I hope candidates will learn a lesson from their defeat, and in future not only make good promises, but keep them. Had Mr. Campbell lived up to his pledges, solemnly made under his own name, there is not the least doubt but he would have been re-elected by a handsome majority. As it is, he is left on a shoal.

The Free Democracy in Illinois feel not in the least disheartened, as far as I can discover, at the result of the election. We have not yet learned the number of votes cast for Hale. It will not, I think, be equal to that of Van Buren in 1848, but in one respect is a better vote than that—as every voter who cast his ballot for Hale voted against Slavery, and meant to do so. But in '48, many who cast their votes for Van Buren were influenced by other motives.

Among other things, a State Convention will be held during the winter, and a general rally made for 1856. The Convention will probably be held at Springfield during the session of the Legislature. Our strongest men will be called out, and an effort made to effect a thorough organization, and provide for a series of meetings throughout the State. We feel that a brighter prospect is before us—that there is "a good time coming;" and if every Anti-Slavery man in the country will but do his duty, I think there will be little difficulty in fixing its date. Yours truly, J. H. B.

SEVENTH CENSUS.

ABSTRACT OF THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

Among the documents accompanying the President's Message to Congress, is the second annual report of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census. This paper contains a great variety of statistics, all of which will excite curiosity and attention, and most of which, we presume, will be found valuable and useful. The present report, in connection with that of last year, embraces nearly all the important results of the census; although, owing to the difficulties existing in Congress for the past three years, relative to the public printing, no provision has been made for publishing them, and months, perhaps years, are likely to elapse before the details will appear in a corrected and official shape. Below we give an abstract of the most important statements contained in Mr. Kennedy's report.

The following is a list of subjects into which the paper is divided:

Contents of Report of James C. G. Kennedy, Superintendent Census.

1. Population of the United States, progress of, considered in comparison with that of England, France, Prussia, and Belgium.
2. House accommodations, considered with reference to the United States and England and Ireland.
3. Law of mortality, with statistical tables, illustrative thereof, in the United States, England, and France; and tables comparing the white, free colored, and slaves, with respect to persistence or expectation of life.
4. Report on the Nativity of the Inhabitants of the several States, with respect to each other, and with reference to foreign countries.
5. Deaf mutes, number and increase considered.
6. Blind, number of, and increase.
7. Insane and idiotic, separately considered, as to number and increase.
8. Education, number of teachers and taught. Academies, colleges, and schools.
9. Pauperism. The number of paupers (native and foreign) and cost of maintenance, in this and other countries.
10. Statistics of crime, showing the number of criminal convictions (of natives and foreigners) within the year, and the number in prison on the 1st June, 1850.
11. Religion, number of churches, value, and accommodations in the several States, denominationally considered.
12. Estate, real and personal, of the several States.
13. Agriculture, containing a history of the origin, introduction, extent of cultivation, imports and exports of the principal agricultural productions of the several States.
14. Railroads. History of introduction, extent, cost, and capital, of the railroads in the United States; also, dividends and cost of transportation, compared with those of Europe, as to cost, &c.
15. Telegraphs. History of the first introduction, the progress and extent of telegraphs, cost of construction, with rates of charges. View of European magnetic telegraphs.
16. Estimated cost of work, and necessary appropriations to complete the same.
17. Concluding remarks.

The review of the progress of our population contrasts the circumstances of our advancement, in that respect, with those developed by the statistics of other countries, and more particularly with Great Britain. Enough has already been said relative to the population of the United States, as shown by this census. That of the United Kingdom was in 1851, 27,619,866. The increase in fifty years had been 10,317,917; rate per cent. in fifty years, 98; annual rate of increase per cent. 1.37.

The population of Ireland in 1821, was 6,801,827. In 1831 it was 7,787,401; increase 965,574; increase per cent. 14.19. In 1841 it was 8,175,124; increase 407,723; increase per cent. 5.25. In 1851 it was 6,515,794; decrease 1,659,330; decrease per cent. 20.

The number of houses in the United States inhabited by free persons, is 3,363,427. In Great Britain, 3,366,944. In Ireland there are 1,047,735 inhabited houses, of which a considerable proportion are mere hovels. The proportion of inhabitants to dwellings is about the same in the United States and Great Britain, namely, six persons to each house. The proportion in Ireland is thirteen persons to two houses.

In the paper upon "The Law of Mortality," the American people are assumed to be chiefly of Teutonic origin, with a considerable admixture of the Celtic race. This conclusion would be more satisfactory if the American people, or even professed Ethnographists, had a clear and definite idea of the distinction between these frequently-used terms. For the purposes of comparison, the returns of deaths in the States of Massachusetts and Maryland, and the foreign countries of England and France, have been taken, in making up the tables under this head. We have, first, the following table, intended to illustrate the

Expectation of Life in the United States.

	Massachusetts.		Maryland.		England, 1851.	
Ages.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0–3	38.3	40.5	41.8	44.9	40.2	42.2
10	48.0	47.2	47.3	49.5	47.1	47.8
20	40.1	40.2	39.7	42.1	39.9	40.8
30	34.0	35.5	32.9	35.7	33.1	34.3
40	27.9	29.8	25.8	29.5	26.6	27.7
50	21.6	23.5	20.2	22.7	20.0	21.1
60	15.6	17.0	14.4	16.0	13.6	14.4
70	10.2	11.3	9.1	10.5	8.5	9.0
80	5.9	6.4	6.2	7.0	4.9	5.2
90	2.8	3.0	3.9	4.3	2.7	2.8

There are two obvious remarks to be made upon the above table. In Massachusetts, great care is and has for some years been taken to record the deaths throughout the State, so that the whole number is given; while in Maryland no such system exists; and the presumption is reasonable that the returns of the Census in this particular are defective, so far as concerns the latter State. Again: Massachusetts receives, every year, many thousands of immigrants from on board ship, among whom the ravages of disease are much more fatal than among an equal number of native citizens, or even among a corresponding number of immigrants who have been long enough in the country to have formed settlements in States distant from their places of landing. The next table is of a similar character, and subject to the same explanations:

Annual Deaths per cent.

	Massachusetts.		Maryland.		England, 1841.	
Ages.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0–5	7.105	6.052	5.466	4.875	6.838	5.860
5–10	1.168	0.983	1.041	0.855	0.955	0.922
10–15	0.452	0.573	0.477	0.606	0.509	0.545
15–20	0.572	0.831	0.605	0.757	0.718	0.801
20–30	0.998	1.170	0.896	0.938	0.949	0.942
30–40	1.253	1.346	0.991	1.146	1.080	1.121
40–50	1.513	1.325	1.884	1.249	1.410	1.308
50–60	2.067	1.654	2.433	1.712	2.230	1.938
60–70	3.482	2.960	3.405	3.285	4.232	3.761
70–80	6.767	5.762	8.977	7.221	9.150	8.378
80–90	15.000	13.470	15.157	12.280	19.850	18.850
90–100	35.240	27.540	31.132	23.430	37.390	34.570

The returns are not sufficiently digested to authorize the formation of tables designed to illustrate the average length of life of slaves as a distinct class, but the first of the following tables embraces the whole of both races.

General View of Mortality in the United States, by sections.

	Annual deaths, per cent.	Ratio to the No. living.
New England - -	1.55	1 to 64
Middle Slave States -	1.39	1 to 72
Central Slave States -	1.38	1 to 73
Coast Planting States	1.37	1 to 73
Northwestern States -	1.24	1 to 80
United States (total) -	1.38	1 to 73

Expectation of Life for Colored Persons.

Comp.	New England.		Maryland.		Louisiana.	
age.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.	Males.	Fem's.
0	39.75	42.20	38.47	39.47	28.89	34.09
10	42.92	45.75	45.30	45.00	35.92	40.69
20	35.87	39.92	39.28	39.62	30.48	35.36
30	29.77	34.96	34.41	34.62	26.87	30.86
40	22.83	28.75	27.50	29.00	23.25	25.85
50	18.27	22.11	21.16	23.17	19.13	21.07
60	13.89	17.31	14.32	16.71	14.75	15.47
70	9.42	13.06	8.76	16.57	11.23	10.73
80	6.44	7.87	5.46	6.80	5.38	6.16
90	3.69	4.61	3.80	4.00	3.43	3.34

☞ We have received several communications calling upon us to furnish documents or papers for the dissemination of our principles among those who will not subscribe to our newspapers. The subject is under consideration, and we hope to submit a plan ere long.

SATURDAY VISITER.

We call attention to the Prospectus of the *Visiter*, published in another column. It is edited with great spirit by Mrs. Swisshelm, and is a very efficient organ of the Free Democracy. We commend it cordially to our friends in Pennsylvania, as richly deserving their confidence and support.

DEATH.

Died in Sodus, Wayne county, New York, September 6, 1852, Dr. Levi Gaylord, aged fifty-eight years—an eminent physician, a man of unsullied honor and purity of character—a *real, active* Christian and Philanthropist.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

A clergyman, an old and valuable subscriber, has sent us a certificate from one of his parishioners, which he wishes published for the benefit of his neighbors and the community at large. It states, on authority that needs no confirmation, the particulars of a remarkable cure from Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, an article we have already taken occasion to notice, and which we have reason to believe is worth notice. This sufferer had been reduced very low, from the effects of a cold and cough, caused by over-exertion at a fire, nearly three years since, and from which it was evident to his friends that he was fast hastening to a premature grave. Many of the remedies of the day and the advice of eminent physicians had all failed to afford him relief, when he was induced to try the Cherry Pectoral, which soon cured him. The crowded state of our columns will not admit the full particulars, but we earnestly invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another part of our paper.—*Christian Chronicle.*

FREEDOM NATIONAL; SLAVERY SECTIONAL.

THE SATURDAY VISITER FOR 1853.

A Weekly Newspaper for the dissemination of wholesome political doctrines and a progressive literature.

The sixth volume of this paper will commence on Saturday, the 22d day of January next. Mrs. Swisshelm will continue to devote much of her time to its columns, and in the editorial and other departments will receive more and abler assistance than heretofore. Believing that there are many and great evils existing in our country, which can be reached only by National and State legislation, and that there is but one party—the Free Democracy—which proposes any such legislation, the *Saturday Visiter* will will labor to secure its speedy triumph adopting, as the basis of its political creed, the great and immutable principles embodied in the Platform of the Pittsburgh Convention. But while this shall be the prominent feature of the paper, the editors will endeavor to make it the medium of a progressive and humanizing Literature, embracing whatever is most valuable and interesting to the general reader. The leading movements and events of the day, Congressional proceedings, &c., &c., will receive due attention. We earnestly appeal to the friends of reform, especially in Pennsylvania, for their coöperation in sustaining a free press at the Western Metropolis of the Keystone State.

Terms.—One copy, per annum, $1.50; four copies, $5; eight copies, $10; fifteen copies, $15. Any person sending a club of eight subscribers, or more, will be entitled to one copy gratis as long as the club is kept up. Two dollars will be charged in all cases where the subscription is not paid in advance.

Address the Editors, JANE G. SWISSHELM, WILLIAM SWISSHELM,
Dec. 9—6t No. 89 Third street, Pittsburgh.

"BE DAYS OF DRINKING WINE FORGOT."

WILLSON'S *Temperance House and Botanic Medicine Store.* By Dr. J. T. WILLSON. Commodious stabling and tame hay. East end of Main street, Jackson, Michigan, fifty rods east of the Railroad Depot. Dec. 9

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Z. C. ROBBINS, *Solicitor of Patents*, will prepare the necessary Drawings and Papers for applicants for patents and transact all other business in the line of his profession at the Patent Office. He can be consulted on all questions relating to the patent laws and decisions in the United States or Europe. He will procure re-hearings on rejected applications for patents, prepare new papers, and obtain patents in all cases where there is any novelty. Persons at a distance, desirous of having examinations made at the Patent Office, prior to making application for a patent, may forward (post paid, enclosing a fee of five dollars) a clear statement of their case, when immediate attention will be given to it, and all the information that could be obtained by a visit of the applicant in person, relating to the novelty of their invention and the requisite steps to be taken to obtain a patent therefor, (should it prove to be new,) will be promptly forwarded to them by mail.

All letters on business must be post paid, and enclose a suitable fee where a written opinion is required.

☞ Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

He has the honor of referring, by permission, to Hon. H. L. Ellsworth and Hon. Edmund Burke, late Commissioners of Patents, and to those for whom he has transacted business during the past eight years. Dec. 9

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

I AM still engaged in the prosecution of claims against the Government. Such of the soldiers of the Mexican war, or their heirs, as have filed claims to bounty land, and had them suspended or rejected, or who have not applied, will do well to open a correspondence with me, as I can obtain their land in a most every instance. There are about 15,000 such claims on file in the Pension Office, most of which I can have allowed if authorized to act for the claimant. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

☞ Suspended claims under act of September 28, 1850, also successfully prosecuted, and no fee will be charged in any case unless land is procured. Address
Sept 25. A. M. GANGEWER, Washington, D C.

BRUSHES AND BLACKSMITHS' BELLOWS.

GEORGE W. METZ & SONS, 317 Market street, Philadelphia, continue to make and have now on hand a large assortment of Smiths', Foundry, Braziers', and Dentists' Bellows. They also manufacture Brushes of every description, of a good quality. Oct. 14.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow-citizens of the Senate
and of the House of Representatives:*

The brief space which has elapsed since the close of your last session has been marked by no extraordinary political event. The quadrennial election of Chief Magistrate has passed off with less than the usual excitement. However individuals and parties may have been disappointed in the result, it is nevertheless a subject of National congratulation that the choice has been effected by the independent suffrages of a free people, undisturbed by those influences which in other countries have too often affected the purity of popular elections.

Our grateful thanks are due to an All-merciful Providence, not only for staying the pestilence which in different forms has desolated some of our cities, but for crowning the labors of the husbandman with an abundant harvest, and the Nation generally with the blessings of peace and prosperity.

Within a few weeks, the public mind has been deeply affected by the death of Daniel Webster, filling at his decease the office of Secretary of State. His associates in the Executive Government have sincerely sympathized with his family and the public generally, on this mournful occasion. His commanding talents, his great political and professional eminence, his well-tried patriotism, and his long and faithful services, in the most important public trusts, have caused his death to be lamented throughout the country, and have earned for him a lasting place in our history.

In the course of the last summer, considerable anxiety was caused for a short time by an official intimation from the Government of Great Britain, that orders had been given for the protection of the fisheries upon the coasts of the British provinces in North America against the alleged encroachments of the fishing vessels of the United States and France. The shortness of this notice, and the season of the year, seemed to make it a matter of urgent importance. It was at first apprehended that an increased naval force had been ordered to the fishing grounds to carry into effect the British interpretation of those provisions in the convention of 1818, in reference to the true intent of which the two Governments differ. It was soon discovered that such was not the design of Great Britain, and satisfactory explanations of the real objects of the measure have been given both here and in London.

The unadjusted difference, however, between the two Governments, as to the interpretation of the first article of the convention of 1818, is still a matter of importance. American fishing vessels within nine or ten years have been excluded from waters to which they had free access for twenty-five years after the negotiation of the treaty. In 1845 this exclusion was relaxed so far as concerns the Bay of Fundy, but the just and liberal intention of the Home Government, in compliance with what we think the true construction of the convention, to open all the outer bays to our fishermen, was abandoned, in consequence of the opposition of the Colonies. Notwithstanding this, the United States have, since the Bay of Fundy was re-opened to our fishermen in 1845, pursued the most liberal course toward the colonial fishing interests. By the revenue law of 1846, the duties on colonial fish entering our ports were very greatly reduced, and by the warehousing act it is allowed to be entered in bond without payment of duty. In this way colonial fish has acquired the monopoly of the export trade in our market, and is entering to some extent into the home consumption. These facts were among those which increased the sensibility of our fishing interest, at the movement in question.

These circumstances, and the incidents above alluded to, have led me to think the moment favorable for a reconsideration of the entire subject of the fisheries on the coasts of the British provinces, with a view to place them upon a more liberal footing of reciprocal privilege. A willingness to meet us in some arrangement of this kind is understood to exist, on the part of Great Britain, with a desire on her part to include in one comprehensive settlement, as well this subject as the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Provinces. I have thought that whatever arrangements may be made on these two subjects, it is expedient that they should be embraced in separate conventions. The illness and death of the late Secretary of State prevented the commencement of the contemplated negotiation. Pains have been taken to collect the information required for the details of such an arrangement. The subject is attended with considerable difficulty. If it is found practicable to come to an agreement mutually acceptable to the two parties, conventions may be concluded in the course of the present winter. The control of Congress over all the provisions of such an arrangement, affecting the revenue, will of course be reserved.

The affairs of Cuba formed a prominent topic in my last annual message. They remain in an uneasy condition, and a feeling of alarm and irritation on the part of the Cuban authorities appears to exist. This feeling has interfered with the regular commercial intercourse between the United States and the island, and led to some acts of which we have a right to complain. But the Captain General of Cuba is clothed with no power to treat with foreign Governments, nor is he in any degree under the control of the Spanish Minister at Washington. Any communication which he may hold with an agent of a foreign power is informal, and matter of courtesy. Anxious to put an end to the existing inconveniences, (which seemed to rest on a misconception,) I directed the newly-appointed Minister to Mexico to visit Havana, on his way to Vera Cruz. He was respectfully received by the Captain General, who conferred with him freely on the recent occurrences; but no permanent arrangement was effected.

In the mean time, the refusal of the Captain General to allow passengers and the mail to be landed in certain cases, for a reason which does not furnish, in the opinion of this Government, even a good presumptive ground for such a prohibition, has been made the subject of a serious remonstrance at Madrid; and I have no reason to doubt that due respect will be paid by the Government of her Catholic Majesty to the representations which our Minister has been instructed to make on the subject.

It is but justice to the Captain General to add, that his conduct toward the steamers employed to carry the mails of the United States to Havana has, with the exceptions above alluded to, been marked with kindness and liberality, and indicates no general purpose of interfering with the commercial correspondence and intercourse between the island and this country.

Early in the present year, official notes were received from the Ministers of France and England, inviting the Government of the United States to become a party with Great Britain and France to a tripartite convention, in virtue of which the three powers should severally and collectively disclaim, now and for the future, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and should bind themselves to discountenance all attempts to that effect on the part of any Power or individual whatever. This invitation has been respectfully declined, for reasons which it would occupy too much space in this communication to state in detail, but which led me to think that the proposed measure would be of doubtful constitutionality, impolitic, and unavailing. I have, however, in common with several of my predecessors, directed the Ministers of France and England to be assured that the United States entertain no designs against Cuba; but that, on the contrary, I should regard its incorporation into the Union at the present time as fraught with serious peril.

Were this island comparatively destitute of inhabitants, or occupied by a kindred race, I should regard it, if voluntarily ceded by Spain, as a most desirable acquisition. But, under existing circumstances, I should look upon its incorporation into our Union as a very hazardous measure. It would bring into the Confederacy a population of a different national stock, speaking a different language, and not likely to harmonize with the other members. It would probably affect in a prejudicial manner the industrial interests of the South; and it might revive those conflicts of opinion between the different sections of the country, which lately shook the Union to its centre, and which have been so happily compromised.

The rejection by the Mexican Congress of the convention which had been concluded between that Republic and the United States, for the protection of a transit way across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and of the interests of those citizens of the United States who had become proprietors of the rights which Mexico had conferred on one of her own citizens in regard to that transit, has thrown a serious obstacle in the way of the attainment of a very desirable national object. I am still willing to hope that the differences on the subject which exist, or may hereafter arise, between the Governments, will be amicably adjusted. This subject, however, has already engaged the attention of the Senate of the United States, and requires no further comment in this communication.

The settlement of the question respecting the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and of the controversy between the Republics of Costa Rica and Nicaragua in regard to their boundaries, was considered indispensable to the commencement of the ship canal between the two oceans, which was the subject of the convention between the United States and Great Britain of the 19th of April, 1850. Accordingly, a proposition for the same purposes, addressed to the two Governments in that quarter, and to the Mosquito Indians, was agreed to in April last by the Secretary of State and the Minister of her Britannic Majesty. Besides the wish to aid in reconciling the differences of the two Republics, I engaged in the negotiation from a desire to place the great work of a ship canal between the two oceans under one jurisdiction, and to establish the important port of San Juan de Nicaragua, under the government of a civilized power. The proposition in question was assented to by Costa Rica and the Mosquito Indians. It has not proved equally acceptable to Nicaragua, but it is to be hoped that the further negotiations on the subject which are in train will be carried on in that spirit of conciliation and compromise which ought always to prevail on such occasions, and that they will lead to a satisfactory result.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the Executive Government of Venezuela has acknowledged some claims of citizens of the United States, which have for many years past been urged by our chargé d'affaires at Caracas. It is hoped that the same sense of justice will actuate the Congress of that Republic in providing the means for their payment.

The recent revolution in Buenos Ayres and the confederated States having opened the prospect of an improved state of things in that quarter, the Governments of Great Britain and France determined to negotiate with the chief of the new Confederacy, for the free access of their commerce to the extensive countries watered by the tributaries of the La Plata; and they gave a friendly notice of this purpose to the United States, that we might if we thought proper pursue the same course. In compliance with this invitation, our minister at Rio Janeiro and our chargé d'affaires at Buenos Ayres have been fully authorized to conclude treaties with the newly-organized Confederation, or the States composing it. The delays which have taken place in the formation of the new Government have as yet prevented the execution of those instructions; but there is every reason to hope that these vast countries will be eventually opened to our commerce.

A treaty of commerce has been concluded between the United States and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, which will be laid before the Senate. Should this convention go into operation, it will open to the commercial enterprise of our citizens a country of great extent and unsurpassed in natural resources, but from which foreign nations have hitherto been almost wholly excluded.

The correspondence of the late Secretary of State with the Peruvian chargé d'affaires, relative to the Lobos Islands, was communicated to Congress toward the close of the last session. Since that time, on further investigation of the subject, the doubts which had been entertained of the title of Peru to those islands have been removed; and I have deemed it just that the temporary wrong which had been unintentionally done her, from want of information, should be repaired by an unreserved acknowledgment of her sovereignty.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that the course pursued by Peru has been creditable to the liberality of her Government. Before it was known by her that her title would be acknowledged at Washington, her Minister of Foreign Affairs had authorized our chargé d'affaires at Lima to announce to the American vessels which had gone to the Lobos for guano, that the Peruvian Government was willing to freight them on its own account. This intention has been carried into effect by the Peruvian Minister here, by an arrangement which is believed to be advantageous to the parties in interest.

Our settlements on the shores of the Pacific have already given a great extension, and in some respects a new direction, to our commerce in that ocean. A direct and rapidly-increasing intercourse has sprung up with Eastern Asia. The waters of the Northern Pacific, even into the Arctic sea, have of late years been frequented by our whalemen. The application of steam to the general purposes of navigation is becoming daily more common, and makes it desirable to obtain fuel and other necessary supplies at convenient points on the route between Asia and our Pacific shores. Our unfortunate countrymen who from time to time suffer shipwreck on the coasts of the Eastern seas are entitled to protection. Besides these specific objects, the general prosperity of our States on the Pacific requires that an attempt should be made to open the opposite regions of Asia to a mutually beneficial intercourse. It is obvious that this attempt could be made by no Power to so great advantage as by the United States, whose constitutional system excludes every idea of distant colonial dependencies. I have accordingly been led to order an appropriate naval force to Japan, under the command of a discreet and intelligent officer, of the highest rank known to our service. He is instructed to endeavor to obtain from the Government of that country some relaxation of the inhospitable and anti-social system which it has pursued for about two centuries. He has been directed particularly to remonstrate in the strongest language against the cruel treatment to which our shipwrecked mariners have often been subjected, and to insist that they shall be treated with humanity. He is instructed, however, at the same time, to give that Government the amplest assurances that the objects of the United States are such, and such only, as I have indicated, and that the expedition is friendly and peaceful. Notwithstanding the jealousy with which the Governments of Eastern Asia regard all overtures from foreigners, I am not without hopes of a beneficial result of the expedition. Should it be crowned with success, the advantages will not be confined to the United States, but, as in the case of China, will be equally enjoyed by all the other maritime Powers. I have much satisfaction in stating that in all the steps preparatory to this expedition, the Government of the United States has been materially aided by the good offices of the King of the Netherlands, the only European Power having any commercial relations with Japan.

In passing from this survey of our foreign relations, I invite the attention of Congress to the condition of that department of the Government to which this branch of the public business is intrusted. Our intercourse with foreign powers has of late years greatly increased, both in consequence of our own growth and of the introduction of many new States into the family of nations. In this way the Department of State has become overburdened. It has, by the recent establishment of the Department of the Interior, been relieved of some portion of the domestic business. If the residue of the business of that kind, such as the distribution of Congressional documents, the keeping, publishing, and distribution of the laws of the United States, the execution of the copyright law, the subject of reprieves and pardons, and some other subjects relating to interior administration, should be transferred from the Department of State, it would unquestionably be for the benefit of the public service. I would also suggest that the building appropriated to the State Department is not fire-proof; that there is reason to think there are defects in its construction, and that the archives of the Government in charge of the Department, with the precious collections of the manuscript papers of Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, and Monroe, are exposed to destruction by fire. A similar remark may be made of the buildings appropriated to the War and Navy Departments.

The condition of the Treasury is exhibited in the annual report from that Department.

The cash receipts into the Treasury for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last, exclusive of trust funds, were forty-nine millions seven hundred and twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars and eighty-nine cents, ($49,728,386 89;) and the expenditures for the same period, likewise exclusive of trust funds, were forty-six millions seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and twenty cents, ($46,007,896.20;) of which nine millions four hundred and fifty-five thousand eight hundred and fifteen dollars and eighty-three cents ($9,455,815 83) was on account of the principal and interest of the public debt, including the last instalment of the indemnity to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, leaving a balance of $14,632,136.37 in the Treasury on the first day of July last. Since this latter period, further purchases of the principal of the public debt have been made to the extent of two millions four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and forty-seven dollars and forty-nine cents, ($2,456,547.49,) and the surplus in the Treasury will continue to be applied to that object, whenever the stock can be procured within the limits, as to price, authorized by law.

The value of foreign merchandise imported during the last fiscal year was two hundred and seven millions two hundred and forty thousand one hundred and one dollars, ($207,240,101;) and the value of domestic productions exported was one hundred and forty-nine millions eight hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and eleven dollars, ($149,861,911;) besides seventeen millions two hundred and four thousand and twenty-six dollars, ($17,204,026) of foreign merchandise exported; making the aggregate of the entire exports, one hundred and sixty-seven millions sixty-five thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven dollars, ($167,065,937;) exclusive of the above there was exported forty-two millions five hundred and seven thousand two hundred and eighty-five dollars, ($42,507,285) in specie; and imported from foreign ports five millions two hundred and sixty-two thousand six hundred and forty-three dollars, ($5,262,643.)

In my first annual message to Congress I called your attention to what seemed to me some defects in the present tariff, and recommended such modifications as in my judgment were best adapted to remedy its evils, and promote the prosperity of the country. Nothing has since occurred to change my views on this important question.

Without repeating the arguments contained in my former message, in favor of discriminating, protective duties, I deem it my duty to call your attention to one or two other considerations affecting this subject. The first is, the effect of large importations of foreign goods upon our currency. Most of the gold of California, as fast as it is coined, finds its way directly to Europe in payment for goods purchased. In the second place, as our manufacturing establishments are broken down by competition with foreigners, the capital invested in them is lost, thousands of honest and industrious citizens are thrown out of employment, and the farmer to that extent is deprived of a home market for the sale of his surplus produce. In the third place, the destruction of our manufactures leaves the foreigner without competition in our market, and he consequently raises the price of the article sent here for sale, as is now seen in the increased cost of iron imported from England. The prosperity and wealth of every nation must depend upon its productive industry. The farmer is stimulated to exertion by finding a ready market for his surplus products, and benefited by being able to exchange them, without loss of time or expense of transportation, for the manufactures which his comfort or convenience requires. This is always done to the best advantage where a portion of the community in which he lives is engaged in other pursuits. But most manufactures require an amount of capital and a practical skill which cannot be commanded, unless they be protected for a time from ruinous competition from abroad. Hence the necessity of laying those duties upon imported goods which the Constitution authorizes for revenue, in such a manner as to protect and encourage the labor of our own citizens. Duties, however, should not be fixed at a rate so high as to exclude the foreign article, but should be so graduated as to enable the domestic manufacturer fairly to compete with the foreigner in our own markets, and by this competition to reduce the price of the manufactured article to the consumer to the lowest rate at which it can be produced. This policy would place the mechanic by the side of the farmer, create a mutual interchange of their respective commodities, and thus stimulate the industry of the whole country, and render us independent of foreign nations, for the supplies required by the habits or necessities of the people.

Another question, wholly independent of protection, presents itself; and that is, whether the duties levied should be upon the value of the article at the place of shipment, or, where it is practicable, a specific duty, graduated according to quanity, as ascertained by weight or measure. All our duties are at present *ad valorem*. A certain per centage is levied on the price of the goods at the port of shipment in a foreign country. Most commercial nations have found it indispensable, for the purpose of preventing fraud and perjury, to make the duties specific whenever the article is of such a uniform value in weight or measure as to justify such a duty. Legislation should never encourage dishonesty or crime. It is impossible that the revenue officers at the port where the goods are entered and the duties paid should know with certainty what they cost in the foreign country. Yet the law requires that they should levy the duty according to such cost. They are therefore compelled to resort to very unsatisfactory evidence to ascertain what that cost was. They take the invoice of the importer, attested by his oath, as the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits. But every one must see that the invoice may be fabricated, and the oath by which it is supported false, by reason of which the dishonest importer pays a part only of the duties which are paid by the honest one, and thus indirectly receives from the treasury of the United States a reward for his fraud and perjury. The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury heretofore made on this subject show conclusively that these frauds have been practiced to a great extent. The tendency is to destroy that high moral character for which our merchants have long been distinguished; to defraud the Government of its revenue; to break down the honest importer by a dishonest competition; and, finally, to transfer the business of importation to foreign and irresponsible agents, to the great detriment of our own citizens. I therefore again most earnestly recommend the adoption of specific duties, wherever it is practicable, or a home valuation, to prevent those frauds.

I would also again call your attention to the fact that the present tariff in some cases imposes a higher duty upon the raw material imported than upon the article manufactured from it, the consequence of which is that the duty operates to the encouragement of the foreigner and the discouragement of our own citizens.

For full and detailed information in regard to the general condition of our Indian affairs, I respectfully refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior and the accompanying documents.

The Senate not having thought proper to ratify the treaties which had been negotiated with the tribes of Indians in California and Oregon, our relations with them have been left in a very unsatisfactory condition.

In other parts of our territory particular districts of country have been set apart for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, and their right to the lands within those limits has been acknowledged and respected. But in California and Oregon there has been no recognition by the Government of the exclusive right of the Indians to any part of the country. They are therefore mere tenants at sufferance, and liable to be driven from place to place, at the pleasure of the whites.

The treaties which have been rejected proposed to remedy this evil, by allotting to the different tribes districts of country suitable to their habits of life, and sufficient for their support. This provision, more than any other, it is believed, led to their rejection; and as no substitute for it has been adopted by Congress, it has not been deemed advisable to attempt to enter into new treaties of a permanent character, although no effort has been spared by temporary arrangements to preserve friendly relations with them.

If it be the desire of Congress to remove them from the country altogether, or to assign to them particular districts more remote from the settlements of the whites, it will be proper to set apart by law the territory which they are to occupy, and to provide the means necessary for removing them to it. Justice alike to our own citizens and to the Indians requires the prompt action of Congress on this subject.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the treaties which were negotiated with the Sioux Indians of Minnesota, have been submitted to the tribes who were parties to them, and have received their assent. A large tract of valuable territory has thus been opened for settlement and cultivation, and all danger of collision with these powerful and warlike bands has been happily removed.

The removal of the remnant of the tribe of Seminole Indians from Florida has long been a cherished object of the Government, and it is one to which my attention has been steadily directed. Admonished by past experience of the difficulty and cost of the attempt to remove them by military force, resort has been had to conciliatory measures. By the invitation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, several of the principal chiefs recently visited Washington; and while here, acknowledged in writing the obligation of their tribe to remove with the least possible delay. Late advices from the special agent of the Government represent that they adhere to their promise, and that a council of their people has been called to make their preliminary arrangements. A general emigration may therefore be confidently expected at an early day.

The report from the General Land Office shows increased activity in its operations. The survey of the northern boundary of Iowa has been completed with unexampled despatch. Within the last year, 9,522,953 acres of public land have been surveyed, and 8,032,463 acres brought into market.

	ACRES.
In the last fiscal year there were sold - - - - - -	1,553,071
Located with bounty land warrants	3,201,314
Located with other certificates -	115,682
Making a total of - - - -	4,870,067
In addition there were—	
Reported under swamp land grants	5,219,188
For internal improvements, railroads, &c. - - - -	3,025,920
Making an aggregate of - -	13,115,175

Being an increase in the amount of lands sold and located under land warrants, of 569,220 acres over the previous year.

The whole amount thus sold, located under land warrants, reported under swamp land grants, and selected for internal improvements, exceeds that of the previous year by 3,342,372 acres; and the sales would, without doubt, have been much larger, but for the extensive reservations for railroads in Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama.

For the quarter ending 30th September, 1852, there were sold - -	243,255 acres.
Located with bounty land warrants - - - -	1,387,116 "
Located with other certificates -	15,649 "
Reported under swamp land grants - - -	2,485,233 "
Making an aggregate for the quarter of - - -	4,131,253 "

Much the larger portion of the labor of arranging and classifying the returns of the last Census has been finished, and it will now devolve upon Congress to make the necessary provision for the publication of the results in such form as shall be deemed best. The apportionment of representation, on the basis of the new Census, has been made by the Secretary of the Interior, in conformity with the provisions of law relating to that object, and the recent elections have been made in accordance with it.

I commend to your favorable regard the suggestion contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, that provision be made by law for the publication and distribution, periodically, of an analytical digest of all the patents which have been, or may hereafter be, granted for useful inventions and discoveries, with such descriptions and illustrations as may be necessary to present an intelligible view of their nature and operation. The cost of such publication could easily be defrayed out of the patent fund, and I am persuaded that it could be applied to no object more acceptable to inventors and beneficial to the public at large.

An appropriation of $100,000 having been made at the last session for the purchase of a suitable site, and for the erection, furnishing, and fitting up, of an Asylum for the Insane of the District of Columbia, and of the Army and Navy of the United States, the proper measures have been adopted to carry this beneficent purpose into effect.

By the latest advices from the Mexican Boundary Commission, it appears that the survey of the river Gila, from its confluence with the Colorado to its supposed intersection with the western line of New Mexico, has been completed. The survey of the Rio Grande has also been finished from the point agreed on by the Commissioners as "the point where it strikes the southern boundary of New Mexico," to a point one hundred and thirty-five miles below Eagle Pass, which is about two-thirds of the distance along the course of the river to its mouth.

The appropriation which was made at the last session of Congress for the continuation of the survey, is subject to the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That no part of this appropriation shall be used or expended until it shall be made satisfactorily to appear to the President of the United States that the southern boundary of New Mexico is not established by the commissioner and surveyor of the United States further north of the town called 'Paso' than the same is laid down in Disturnell's map, which is added to the treaty."

My attention was drawn to this subject by a report from the Department of the Interior, which reviewed all the facts of the case, and submitted for my decision the question whether, under existing circumstances, any part of the appropriation could be lawfully used or expended for the further prosecution of the work. After a careful consideration of the subject, I came to the conclusion that it could not, and so informed the head of that Department. Orders were immediately issued by him to the commissioner and surveyor to make no further requisitions on the Department, as they could not be paid; and to discontinue all operations on the southern line of New Mexico. But as the Department had no exact information as to the amount of provisions and money which remained unexpended in the hands of the commissioner and surveyor, it was left discretionary with them to continue the survey down the Rio Grande as far as the means at their disposal would enable them, or at once to disband the commission. A special messenger has since arrived from the officer in charge of the survey on the river, with information that the funds subject to his control were exhausted, and that the officers and others employed in the service were destitute alike of the means of prosecuting the work and of returning to their homes.

The object of the proviso was doubtless to arrest the survey of the southern and western lines of New Mexico, in regard to which different opinions have been expressed; for it is hardly to be supposed that there could be any objection to that part of the line which extends along the channel of the Rio Grande. But the terms of the law are so broad as to forbid the use of any part of the money for the prosecution of the work, or even for the payment, to the officers and agents, of the arrearages of pay which are justly due to them.

I earnestly invite your prompt attention to this subject, and recommend a modification of the terms of the proviso so as to enable the Department to use as much of the appropriation as will be necessary to discharge the existing obligations of the Government, and to complete the survey of the Rio Grande to its mouth.

It will also be proper to make further provision by law for the fulfilment of our treaty with Mexico, for running and marking the residue of the boundary line between the two countries.

Permit me to invite your particular attention to the interests of the District of Columbia, which are confided by the Constitution to your peculiar care.

Among the measures which seem to me of the greatest importance to its prosperity are the introduction of a copious supply of water into the city of Washington, and the construction of suitable bridges across the Potomac to replace those which were destroyed by high water in the early part of the present year.

At the last session of Congress, an appropriation was made to defray the cost of the surveys necessary for determining the best means of affording an unfailing supply of good and wholesome water. Some progress has been made in the survey, and as soon as it is completed the result will be laid before you.

Further appropriations will also be necessary for grading and paving the streets and avenues, and enclosing and embellishing the public grounds within the city of Washington.

I commend all these objects, together with the charitable institutions of the District, to your favorable regard.

Every effort has been made to protect our frontier, and that of the adjoining Mexican States, from the incursions of the Indian tribes. Of about 11,000 men of which the army is composed, nearly 8,000 are employed in the defence of the newly-acquired territory, (including Texas,) and of emigrants proceeding thereto. I am gratified to say that these efforts have been unusually successful. With the exception of some partial outbreaks in California and Oregon, and occasional depredations on a portion of the Rio Grande, owing, it is believed, to the disturbed state of that border region, the inroads of the Indians have been effectually restrained.

Experience has shown, however, that whenever the two races are brought into contact, collisions will inevitably occur. To prevent these collisions, the United States have generally set apart portions of their territory for the exclusive occupation of the Indian tribes. A difficulty occurs, however, in the application of this policy to Texas. By the terms of the compact by which that State was admitted into the Union, she retained the ownership of all the vacant lands within her limits. The Government of that State, it is understood, has assigned no portion of her territory to the Indians, but as fast as her settlements advance lays it off into counties, and proceeds to survey and sell it. This policy manifestly tends, not only to alarm and irritate the Indians, but to compel them to resort to plunder for subsistence. It also deprives this Government of that influence and control over them, without which no durable peace can ever exist between them and the whites. I trust, therefore, that a due regard for her own interests, apart from considerations of humanity and justice, will induce that State to assign a small portion of her vast domain for the provisional occupancy of the small remnants of tribes within her borders, subject of course to her ownership and eventual jurisdiction. If she should fail to do this, the fulfilment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico, and our duty to the Indians themselves, will, it is feared, become a subject of serious embarrassment to the Government. It is hoped, however, that a timely and just provision by Texas may avert this evil.

No appropriations for fortifications were made at the two last sessions of Congress. The cause of this omission is probably to be found in a growing belief that the system of fortifications adopted in 1816, and heretofore acted on, requires revision.

The subject certainly deserves full and careful investigation; but it should not be delayed longer than can be avoided. In the mean time, there are certain works which have been commenced—some of them nearly completed—designed to protect our principal seaports from Boston to New Orleans, and a few other important points. In regard to the necessity for these works, it is believed that little difference of opinion exists among military men. I therefore recommend that the appropriations necessary to prosecute them be made.

I invite your attention to the remarks on this subject, and on others connected with his Department, contained in the accompanying report of the Secretary of War.

Measures have been taken to carry into effect the law of the last session making provision for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors, and it is believed that the arrangements made for that purpose will combine efficiency with economy. Owing chiefly to the advanced season when the act was passed, little has yet been done in regard to many of the works, beyond making the necessary preparations. With respect to a few of the improvements, the sums already appropriated will suffice to complete them, but most of them will require additional appropriations. I trust that these appropriations will be made, and that this wise and beneficent policy, so auspiciously resumed, will be continued. Great care should be taken, however, to commence no work which is not of sufficient importance to the commerce of the country to be viewed as national in its character. But works which have been commenced should not be discontinued until completed, as otherwise the sums expended will in most cases be lost.

The report from the Navy Department will inform you of the prosperous condition of the branch of the public service committed to its charge. It presents to your consideration many topics and suggestions, of which I ask your approval. It exhibits an unusual degree of activity in the operations of the Department during the past year. The preparations for the Japan expedition, to which I have already alluded; the arrangements made for the exploration and survey of the China Seas, the Northern Pacific, and Behring's Straits; the incipient measures taken towards a reconnoissance of the continent of Africa eastward of Liberia; the preparation for an early examination of the tributaries of the River La Plata, which a recent decree of the provisional chief of the Argentine Confederation has opened to navigation. All these enterprises, and the means by which they are proposed to be accomplished, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amazon river, from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce, and which, if opened to the industry of the world, will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special communication, in view of its connection with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the reorganization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of insubordination, resulting from our present system. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of September, 1850, abolishing corporal punishment, and satisfactorily sustains the policy of that act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and security of our ships. It is believed that any change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of a refractory seaman, in such moments, not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upon in such an emergency. The exposure to this increased and arduous labor, since the passage of the act of 1850, has already had, to a most observable and injurious extent, the effect of preventing the enlistment of the best seamen in the navy. The plan now suggested is designed to promote a condition of service in which this objection will no longer exist. The details of this plan may be established in great part, if not altogether, by the Executive, under the authority of existing laws; but I have thought it proper, in accordance with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, to submit it to your approval.

The establishment of a corps of apprentices for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the early training of seamen may be most usefully engrafted upon the service of our merchant marine.

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the reorganization of the Naval Academy—I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The valuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General, for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by $1,431,696, than for the preceding fiscal year, being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage, made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although, in its operation during the last year, the act referred to has not fulfilled the predictions of its friends, by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspondence will increase. It is believed that, from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the continuance of the present cheap rate of postage.

In former messages I have, among other things, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign Consuls residing in the United States; to revive, with certain modifications, the act of 10th March, 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous States or Territories; for the preservation and protection from mutilation or theft of the papers, records, and archives, of the nation; for authorizing the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt, in advance of the time when it will become due; for the establishment of land offices for the sale of the public lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promotion of that interest, perhaps the most important in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon the Government in applications for pensions and bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform fee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for every service required of clerks, district attorneys, and marshals; for authorizing an additional regiment of mounted men, for the defence of our frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling our treaty stipulations with Mexico to defend her citizens against the Indians "with equal diligence and energy as our own;" for determining the relative rank between the naval and civil officers in our public ships, and between the officers of the army and navy in the various grades of each; for reorganizing the naval establishment, by fixing the number of officers in each grade, and providing for a retired list, upon reduced pay, of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and regulating punishments in the navy; for the appointment of a commission to revise the public statutes of the United States, by arranging them in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incongruities, simplifying their language, and reporting them to Congress for its final action; and for the establishment of a commission to adjudicate and settle private claims against the United States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress. Without repeating the reasons for legislation on these subjects, which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

I think it due to the several Executive Departments of this Government to bear testimony to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence, and fidelity, of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those intrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of peculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the Government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws, in this respect, are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and to recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give, to any of those officers or clerks, a bribe or reward touching or relating to any matter of their official action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this Government from its foundation to the present day to abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been, that while the nations of Europe have been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide-sweeping whirlpool, we sat quiet and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their numerous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle-field, the youth of this favored land were permitted to enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the paternal roof. While the States of Europe incurred enormous debts, under the burden of which their subjects still groan, and which must absorb no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, the United States have once been enabled to exhibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from public debt; and, if permitted to pursue our prosperous way for a few years longer in peace, we may do the same again.

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days' sail of our shores. We see more of her movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who have for ages lavished the blood and treasure of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to interfere between contending sovereigns and their subjects, for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe, and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alleged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests, and aid those who are struggling for liberty.

This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free Government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and his oppressor anywhere, without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it, indeed, true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weakness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the Revolution, who drew the sword against the oppressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," to maintain their freedom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness or fear where right or duty pointed the way, and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is, that the course which they pursued was dictated by a stern sense of international justice, by a statesmanlike prudence and a far-seeing wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but to the permanent safety and interest of the country. They knew that the world is governed less by sympathy than by reason and force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles without arraying against it the combined powers of Europe; and that the result was more likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty here, than its establishment there. History has been written in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a republican form of Government, than she manifested a desire to force its blessings on all the world. Her own historian informs us that, hearing of some petty acts of tyranny in a neighboring principality—

"The National Convention declared that she would afford succor and fraternity to all nations who wished to recover their liberty; and she gave it in charge to the Executive power to give orders to the Generals of the French armies to aid all citizens who might have been or should be oppressed in the cause of liberty."

Here was the false step which led to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found herself involved in war with all the rest of Europe. In less than ten years her Government was changed from a Republic to an Empire; and, finally, after shedding rivers of blood, foreign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in the unquestioned ascendency of monarchical principles. Let us learn wisdom from her example. Let us remember that revolutions do not always establish freedom. Our own free institutions were not the offspring of our Revolution. They existed before. They were planted in the free charters of self-government under which the English colonies grew up, and our Revolution only freed us from the dominion of a foreign power, whose Government was at variance with those institutions. But European nations have had no such training for self-government, and every effort to establish it by bloody revolutions has been, and must, without that preparation, continue to be, a failure. Liberty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anarchy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach to all nations the blessings of self-government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours is emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part owing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil, and comparatively sparse population; but much of it is also owing to the popular institutions under which we live, to the freedom which every man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear—that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise; and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce, and strengthen the ties which bind us together as a people.

It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plunder or profit of the enterprise without exposing themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducing the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation, and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubtless the best that ever was formed. Therefore, let every proposition to change it be well weighed; and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperity and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only can display.

In closing this, my last annual communication, permit me, fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home, we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from the Old World.

We owe these blessings, under Heaven, to the happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust, at a season of embarrassment and alarm, I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I leave the country in a state of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

WASHINGTON, *December* 6, 1852.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE ERA.]

Beef cattle, On the hoof -	$2.50	a	$3.50
Beef cattle, Net - - -	5.00	a	6.75
Beef cattle, Gross average	3.00	a	0.00
Beef, Mess, per bbl. - -	16.00	a	0.00
Butter, per lb. - - - -	0.17	a	0.26
Cheese, per lb. - - - -	0.09	a	0.10
Clover seed, per bushel -	5.75	a	5.81
Corn meal, per bbl. - - -	3.75	a	0.60
Corn, white, per bushel -	0.58	a	0.00
Corn, yellow, per bushel -	0.65	a	0.66
Corn, mixed, per bushel -	0.00	a	0.00
Flour, Howard Street, - -	5.00	a	0.00
Hams, per lb. - - - -	0.11	a	0.13
Shoulders, per lb. - - -	.08½	a	0.08¾
Sides, per lb. - - - -	0.09½	a	0.09¾
Hogs, live - - - -	7.25	a	7.50
Lard, in bbls., per lb. - -	0.12	a	0.13
Lard, in kegs, per lb. - -	0.12	a	0.13
Oats, per bushel - - -	0.39	a	0.43
Pork, Mess, per bbl. - -	18.75	a	19.00
Pork, Prime, per bbl. - -	17.00	a	0.00
Rye, per bushel - - -	0.80	a	0.00
Rye flour - - - - -	4.50	a	0.00
Wheat, red, per bushel -	1.04	a	1.06
Wheat, white, per bushel -	1.08	a	1.12
Wool, washed, per lb. - -	0.34	a	0.38
Wool, unwashed, per lb. -	0.24	a	0.27

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

"TO DAIMONION," OR THE SPIRITUAL MEDIUM.

Its nature illustrated by the history of its uniform mysterious manifestation when unduly excited. In twelve familiar letters. By Traverse Oldfield. Boston: Published by Gould & Lincoln. 12mo. pp. 157.

The existence of surprising physical and psychological phenomena, familiarly known as the Rapping Spirits, is now so oft repeated in various parts of the country, that the facts cannot be questioned. Tables have been moved very oddly, letters have been written, and singular developments have been made, and the public mind has been disturbed by the fear that the spirits from beneath were escaping from the bonds in which they have been heretofore confined. Now, here is a little work, full of learning and varied research, showing that, although these Rapping Spirits and their ways of working are new to us, they are as old as the Pyramids; and the author gives citations from the writings of Moses, Zoroaster, Galen, Plato, Xenophon, Virgil, Horace, Cicero, Josephus, and Pliny the naturalist, showing that what is so novel to our inexperienced eyes, is among the arts which have flourished in far remote antiquity, and which still lives in India and Egypt in more wonderful manifestations than anything yet shown in our land. And indeed the author shows us that the phenomena of the present day does not surpass those witnessed during the Salem Witchcraft, concerning which he says—

"Violent motions in objects around as if attracted and impelled by some mysterious force, were witnessed. A staff, an iron hook, shoes, kegs, and even a chest, were seen to move, as if tossed by an invisible hand. A bed, on which a sufferer lay, shook most violently, even when several persons were seated on it. Stones were hurled against houses and persons; articles of iron, pewter, and brass, were tossed about, a candlestick being thrown down, a spit flying up the chimney, and a pressing-iron, a stirrup, and even a *small anchor*, being moved; of which facts many persons were eye-witnesses." "*Mysterious rappings* were also heard. * * * Wonderful powers of thought and force of expression were exhibited by the most ignorant, * * * * and of one person it is recorded, 'he had a speech incessant and voluble, and (as was judged) in various languages. * * * * *Mysterious knowledge*, like those now called *clairvoyance*, are reported by the coolest witnesses.' Those who have been skeptical of the truth of Rev. Mr. Phelps's statements of what happened to him at Stratford, will find that Solomon's proverb will be found true up to the present time—'There's nothing new under the sun.'"

The last letter is well worth a perusal. We have witnessed the evil effects of tampering with this mysterious agent, known, for want of a more correct expression, as *the nervous principle*.

"It is dangerous to *experiment* with our own vital organism; especially with our nervous energy. The whole history of similar developments in distant ages and nations seems to indicate that these manifestations are the working of our nervous organism. The whole process of their excitement, the character of the persons affected, the mode of inducing the influence by forming a circle of positives and negatives, the sitting in fixed abstraction, during which the generated nervous influence must accumulate in the system, as in an isolated Leyden jar, the correspondence of the character of the responses given to the inquiries made, the whole process of the excitement, confirms the conviction that the agent is the nervous principle. Most of all, the effect of this influence on the persons practising it, is precisely that of other modes of nervous excitement. The poet, the orator, writing and speaking under a strong self-aroused enthusiasm, the raving Sybil, the mesmerizer, the practiser of the spiritual rappings, all alike find a nervous exhaustion to be the result.

"Even since these letters to you were commenced, Charles, other minds, studying the mysteries which are now beginning to produce an alarming and Salem-like excitement in our community, have been tending to the same track of thought which we have been pursuing. There has just come from the press, for instance, a work on the 'Philosophy of Mysterious Agents.'—(Philosophy of Mysterious Agents, Human and Mundane: or, the Dynamic Laws and Relations of Man, embracing the Natural Philosophy of Phenomena styled 'Spiritual Manifestations.' By E. C. Rogers. In five parts. No. 1. Boston, 1852.) Though differing in many vital points from this author, we may, with Cicero, rejoice when extreme theories meet in their practical conclusions. The justness of our main position, that a *possible* cause, shown by history to be conformed to universal facts, is a practical proof that these manifestations are *natural*—this position is confirmed from Herschel, who says that 'the detection of a *possible* cause must lead' either to 'a real cause' or to 'an abstract law of nature.'—(Ibid, § 11. See Discourse on the Study of Natural Philosophy, by Sir J. F. Herschel, § 162. See also Letter Third.) That these mysterious manifestations are 'facts,' that the experience of them depends in part on one's nervous 'organism,' and that the agent through which they are produced is 'not electricity,' but like it in some of its modes of action, are all intimated.—(Ibid, §§ 54, 57, 63, 65.) The cases cited, though all of the present day, are selected from those examined in France, Germany, and elsewhere, by scientific men; and they are all in harmony with the extended history which it has been our chief aim to trace. They are manifestly the undue, the dangerous excitement of our 'nervous principle.'

"Now, Charles, it is dangerous to experiment thus with our nervous principle. It was placed within us by the Creator, to be the steady, constant, and mighty, but perfectly controllable mover of the body, which is now the mind's machinery. If I use it carefully, never overcharging the delicate organs in which it is generated, and by which it is conducted through my frame, all will last and keep time like clock-work. Let me allow myself to excite this influence till it overflows and escapes from my fingers, or other organs, in snaps, like electricity from the bands of a factory-wheel, or till it sets my arm to quivering in ungovernable spasms, and I shall find that I might as safely try the experiment of overheating and overstraining a steam boiler. Mark the invariable result of any undue mental excitement, and especially of a persevering attendance on the circles now so common in our community. On first entering, no impression is made upon us. Soon, however, our nervous organism begins to feel the general impulse. There is a magnetic crawling and creeping sensation in the larger muscles, as of the arm, till it increases as we become more impressed. As we daily come in to join the circle, the influence is not felt till we have waited for its generation; and then, every time, more readily and more powerfully is it excited, till raps echo for us, and the table moves at our will. And now the confirmed 'medium' cannot rid himself of the influence when away from the circle. He is nervous. All his senses being unnaturally acute, he naturally and necessarily hears strange sounds, sees strange sights, and feels strange sensations. His mind being disturbed in its calm working, he cannot fix his thoughts on his business, and he is all unsettled. His moral affections soon feel the influence. In the circle intent on spiritual manifestations, religion was all his theme; but at home he speaks hastily, often harshly; he feels conscious that the ties of his attachment to those who should be most dear to him are weakening; and he finds his impressions of duty to his family and friends and neighbors growing blunted and dimmed. Finally, his religious nature feels the searing blight; his faith is all afloat, rocking and tossing; the anchor of his hope is broken off at the flukes; and, driven starless and havenless by every wind of doctrine, even the white wings of his Christian charity, which once bore him to every chamber of suffering, are now riven as by a pestilential gale. Ere he is aware, he is *lost*. You would be surprised, Charles, to see how the most accurate students of the human mind, even the Arabian philosophers, have described the dangerous influences arising from these causes; ranking it as a diseased mental bias, as much to be guarded against as a tendency to pulmonary consumption.* I would sooner experiment with my digestive organs, or my blood-vessels, than with my nervous principle; for, the body's derangement is less fearful than that of the mind. I beg of you, Charles, think of this, if you have yielded to craving curiosity in following up these experiments. Be wise before it is too late.

"But, what is far more important, as much so as society is more important than an individual, remember, Charles, that all these excitements are *epidemics*. Wide-spread excitements of a nervous nature go and come in waves, ebbing and flowing like the tide, swelling with every breeze, and rolling on till they dash and break in torrific ruin. Using the fearful figure of the pestilence, such men as Virgil and Tertullian describe the sweep of deranging excitements in their day. Mental disease, like any contagious disease, prevails when the whole atmosphere and the general condition of the individual system is prepared for it. A whole community, like that of Paris in the days of Robespierre, may be infected with over mental excitement bordering on mental derangement. Especially is this true of that species of nervous excitement which leads to an oversight of the link uniting matter and spirit, and to a conviction that the natural is supernatural. As in the case of the Salem witchcraft, and a thousand similar scenes in other lands and ages, there is a *reality* in some of these manifestations which startles observing and intelligent men, and awes the less experienced. Though thinking and learned men may themselves rest calm in the assurance that the mystery is the working of the God of nature, yet the difficulty they have in explaining their own impressions only excites the more those never accustomed to trace effects in their causes. Go read, Charles, Brattle's letter in the very midst of the rising tide of the Salem witchcraft excitement; and see how a strong, clear mind may itself rise above and personally breast the rushing, careering sweep of popular excitement, while, nevertheless, the blood is chilled with trembling anxiety for those tossed at its mercy; with whom reason and persuasion have utterly lost their influence. Read again that letter, Charles; for we may see its re-enactment. Every breath may add to the tempest brewing; every drop will add to the dashing billow. As noble Brattle, with a burning pen, quoted, 'Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth!' It is a fearful responsibility to gratify one's own curiosity in following up these manifestations, at the hazard of awakening a general tendency of the popular mind which soon cannot be reasoned with or persuaded.

"Glance again, then, Charles, over the historic gleanings we have gathered. Ever the same in their mysterious character have the manifestations of the spiritual medium been; tables moving, metals attracted, animals fascinated, nervous power controlling nervous power, secret thoughts wondrously telegraphed, sublime eloquence pouring from the lip and pen; all these mysteries are ever the same. Be sure there is a *law* where there is uniformity; there is a *science* where facts may be classified, though not explained. Mark, then, the danger. Observe the exciting causes, and avoid them. Beware of the advice of those absorbed in these manifestations, that you sit in mental abstraction reading books on these themes to arouse the excitement. Take the exhortation rather of good Mr. Turrell, in the witchcraft times: 'Young people now would do wisely to lay aside all their foolish books, their trifling ballads, and all romantic accounts of dreams and trances, senseless palmistry, and groundless astrology.' (Mass. Hist. Collections, vol. xx., p. 19.) If affected, Charles, by these influences, keep away from the circles, from the books, from everything that will excite it."

This little book is written by a clergyman of Washington, and is a most seasonable book. It will repay the reading of the learned and the unlearned—those interested in *Rapping Media*, and those who deem them as miserable humbugs. All will see there is a profound philosophy underlying these manifestations, which wise and sagacious scientific men should alone investigate with all requisite care and caution, and which we deem it a first duty for each to scrutinize. Nor are we alone in this; for the French Academy have made their first prize for the year 1852-'3, the best paper on the subject of this nervous media. *

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* See "Akhlak-i-Jalaly," transl. from the Persian of the Fakir Jany Muhammad Asaad, by W. F. Thompson. London.

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For the National Era.

THE UNLOVED CHILD.

A RHYMED ROMANCE.

BY MRS. ELLEN T. H. PUTNAM.

PART THIRD—*Continued.*

XXXII.

Ask Him who is the glorious Giver
Of every good and perfect gift, who says
That those who wait on him he will deliver,
And unto all his children promises
His peace shall be to them like as a river.
Can any doubt, with such remembrances,
The weal of the oppressed, forsaken girl,
Whose earthly treasure was the priceless pearl?

XXXIII.

A writer wisely said, "By language sweet,
And fitly chosen, our friends are multiplied;"
And so her name on many a printed sheet
Was writ in warmest praise; as runs the tide
In one strong current, so the public greet
A gifted mind, when once 'tis deified
By learned gods, and every pen will set
A gem upon the latest coronet.

XXXIV.

Among her numerous friends was one unknown,
Who corresponded with her now and then,
By *nom de plume*; but the unusual tone
Of all the words which fell from off his pen,
So wondrously accorded with her own,
She marked him as the one, among all men,
Whom she would like to meet in Heaven. ('Twas queer
That she did not prefer to meet him here!)

XXXV.

Her friend differed in this, we must suspect;
For in one of his letters, quite confiding,
And written in Love's truest dialect,
That she would tell him where she was residing,
He asked of her with a profound respect,
And prayed the distance which was them dividing
Might be annulled. (A little sentimental
Was it, though dignified and transcendental.)

XXXVI.

'Twas evident he was a man of sense,
And not a coxcomb of the modern school,
Who, when in love, by natural consequence,
Transform themselves into an ape or fool,
Provoke a general laugh at their expense,
And manufacture love by model rule
For money markets, with a foresight prudent,
Resembling much Grace Greenwood's "Dandy Student."

XXXVII.

But her young love within her heart had grown
So round each fibre, as well could she outcast
The one as other; Death's sovereign power alone
Would e'er divide that which, bound fast
By early, strong affection's clasping zone,
Had thus survived through all the changes past,
And now was cherished there as some blest thing,
Which one day would put on an angel's wing.

XXXVIII.

She therefore wrote her unknown friend a letter,
Declining courteously his proffered visit;
But, even as she wrote, the tears did wet her
Cheeks, which bloomed a blushing hue exquisite;
For than all new friends she liked him better,
Though to be so she really did not wish it;
And it was quite beyond her explanation,
What could have caused the new infatuation.

XXXIX.

Years now had passed since she had left the home
Of youth, in all which time no friendly word
From any of her relatives had come;
But through her agent she had merely heard
Her eldest brother was residing then in Rome;
And if report was true, he much preferred
The residence, because with better grace
He could carouse, than in his native place.

XL.

Her mother had of late grown melancholic,
Her sons had shown to her such acrimony;
The one was spending all his wealth in frolic,
The other was the soul of parsimony;
Minerva was then writing a bucolic,
In order, as she said, to shame Verona,
Whom she had heard had proved herself a dunce,
By giving to the world her ignorance.

XLI.

Time fled on again, with freight of woe and weal,
And still Verona's gifted mind was full
Of precious thoughts, which could to all reveal
That she was loving, pure, and beautiful;
For blooming womanhood had set the seal
Upon her face of beauty wonderful;
The shaded plant left thus alone to bloom,
Now more than all exhales a rich perfume.

XLII.

Oft thus the things we hold with bitterness,
Attributing to them no source of good,
In time become the objects most we bless,
When they with loving hearts are understood.
Thus, when assailed with blows, a sweet excess
Of fragrance pure bestows the sandal wood.
Ah! little recked her kindred, that aroma
Would rise to them from the oppressed Verona!

XLIII.

One night, a troubled spirit through her dream
Did rush, as on a rude euroclydon;
A prescience of evil then did seem
Through all the chambers of her thought to run.
She woke as one who fords a dangerous stream,
And breathless reaches shore; the goal was won,
But the convulsive terror, and the thrill
Through all her frame, were wildly trembling still.

XLIV.

The following day, a letter was received
From her own agent, running thus: "Late news
Informs your family that you are bereaved
Of Clarendon. His wealth has gone to Jews
And sharping bacchanals, it is believed;
For all, and more, he has contrived to use.
We learn that he was shot at Baden-Baden,
By a deceived and disappointed maiden.

XLV.

"'Trouble never comes alone,' the proverb runs;
Your mother and Minerva this have tested,
For after the event, but two more suns
Did rise and set, when all their wealth, invested
In hands thought surer than all other ones,
Was lost by failure; since they have not rested,
For their great fortune is completely gone,
And they have nothing now to live upon.

XLVI.

"'Tis true your brother Boz is rich enough,
But he is little better than a miser;
He told them, in a manner rude and gruff,
That if they were not fools, they had been wiser,
And kept their wealth; beneath his treatment rough,
Your mother pines—you'd hardly recognise her;
Your sister is so much humiliated,
That she is pitied by all those she's hated.

XLVII.

"I have to add that your own real estate,
By certain changes in that neighborhood,
Has lately risen in value at a rate
Which will by you be scarcely understood;
For I have found, by my last estimate,
That you, in right of this, are really good
For an amount that, with a proper care,
In time will make you quite a millionaire."

XLVIII.

Down flowed the tears as this Verona read—
The tears of gratitude and love and grief;
Then lifting up her heart to Heaven, she said,
"I thank thee, Lord, that I can give relief
To those who suffer, in my brother's stead.
Then to her agent a commission brief
She sent, to make of her estate division,
From which to give her relatives provision.

XLIX.

As if to crown the act so nobly done,
A choir of happy thoughts responsive came
Within her soul, and sung the "Te Deum:"
Ah! then, what was her wide triumphant fame,
Compared with love of kindred she had won?
Her *mother!* how she blessed anew that name!
And blessed her God for *love*, though it had riven
Her dearest hopes between the earth and heaven.

L.

Her life seemed as a dream; the scenes were shifting
Through new existences of light and shade;
Once athwart her path a storm was drifting,
With icy fringes which her tears had made;
And now a cloud of glory seemed uplifting
All the sorrows that upon her spirit weighed.
Her days were braids of flowers with many a gem,
Her nights were dreams of New Jerusalem.

LI.

The maze of her new life had not well passed,
And half her plans lay yet in embryo,
When she was told a stranger had just asked
To meet her in the drawing-room below.
('Tis strange for poets to come down at last
From Paradise to people's parlors so!
Your pardon, reader, for the dereliction;
But truth, you know, is stranger than a fiction.)

LII.

With this same message came a little note,
Which said the writer (still unknown remained)
Was he who had to her so often wrote;
That by a chance he late had ascertained
Her residence, and he sincerely hoped
That she would grant the interview he named.
This was a zeal Verona scarce defended,
But, with some faint emotion, she descended.

LIII.

As she advanced, the stranger, half concealed
By draping shadows, cavalierly bowed;
She turned the light, beheld but once, and reeled;
Then uttered, "Golau Branning!" half aloud,
Unwitting of the cause, her guest appealed
To know the mystery; then as a cloud
Spreads quickly shade across a landscape bright,
He saw, and knew, and shadowed at the sight.

LIV.

"Excuse me, madam," said he, as he turned
To statue; "this I did not once imagine."
"Not less than I," Verona low returned,
While all his frigid tones her soul were stabbing.
For want of words, most gladly he discerned
A book beside him—"Uncle Tom's Cabin!
You've read that peerless work of Mrs. Stowe?"
He said, "as all have whom I chance to know."

LV.

And so of various things they coldly spoke,
While like an avalanche of molten lead,
Grief poured through their souls. Verona woke
At length, as from a troubled dream, and said—
"It seems our friendship old at last is broke,
The confidence of by-gone days is fled,
And wherefore know I not; I will confess,
To me, the change is perfect bitterness."

LVI.

A frown, like some dark sky where thunders ride,
O'erarched his brow with gloom; and know you not
That I have greatly suffered?" he replied;
"Can it be true that you so soon forgot
That I once dreamed to make you my own bride?
Why wake the past? Contented with your lot,
Leave me to mine. Alas! I know that I
Was poor, and should not have aspired so high."

LVII.

"Your words are all a mystery to me,"
Verona answer made, while on her cheeks
Shone pale and reddened light, like as a sea,
When sunset clouds reflect their dying streaks.
"And wherefore can to you be mystery?"
He asks; then with a new suspicion seeks
To know if she had never heard before
The truth which he has thus repeated o'er.

LVIII.

Verona said, "As true as there's a day
When I shall go to God, I never know
Or even dreamed of that which now you say;
I've often wept when I have thought of you,
How suddenly from us you went away,
Until your image in my memory grew
As some good angel, evermore to stand,
And point me through the cloud to holy land."

LIX.

What followed such a wondrous scene as this,
I leave the imagination to portray;
If I attempt to tell, I sure shall miss,
As certain interesting authors say.
There were low words, a sound as of a kiss,
And then a sob, sweet vows of love—but stay,
I promised that I would not paint the scene,
But they were then and there betrothed, I ween.

LX.

'Twas only in the lovely month of June,
I saw them last—they were a wedded pair.
The flowers lay o'er the world in richest bloom,
The music of the birds filled all the air,
And bees were humming their delicious tune.
More "beautiful, and excellent, and fair,"
Than all, appeared the gentle, blushing bride,
With Golan Branning proudly by her side.

LXI.

They made their home, magnificent, though plain,
In her own native city; in one fold,
Mother, sister, and the unloved child, again
Are gathered, and the friendly pastor old
Now says, "Behold the sheaves of golden grain!
Bless God! she comes again, as I foretold.
Ah! what a good and plentiful reward
Receive the faithful servants of the Lord!"

LXII.

One morn in middle autumn, to her door
Two little beggar children came for bread;
Verona, who ne'er turns away the poor,
Bade them be taken in and clothed and fed.
They told their tale—there had been children four,
The other two and their mamma were dead;
And then they wept, for they had loved them well;
And since, they suffered more than they could tell.

LXIII.

"Mamma was beautiful," the elder cried,
"But she grew sick, and father used her ill;
At last he went away, and then she died,
But just before she talked about a will;
They said that she was crazed, though at her side
We used to sit and cry, so faint and still!
But when she kissed us, and then gasped her breath,
I knew another one was there—'twas Death!

LXIV.

"And now we have no home, my lady dear,
To which to go when all the day is done;
We sleep beside the walk, although I fear,
Sometimes, that carriages will e'er us run.
I shield my brother, and I kiss the tear
From off his cheeks, when last he sees the sun.
And 'Now I lay me' every night I say,
Then God takes care of us until next day."

LXV.

"Sweet child!" your mother's name now tell to me,"
Verona said, as tears coursed down her face.
"'Twas *Julia*, ma'am; our father's name, you see,
Was *Ernestine*, and in this very place
They once belonged to a rich family."
"Ah! weep no more," Verona said, "solace
Your troubled hearts with what I have to tell;
I am your aunt; with me henceforth you dwell."

LXVI.

"Our aunt! dear lady, is it really so?
And will you love us as our mother would?
Shall we to beg no more be forced to go,
Amid the dreary crowd of people rude?
Lo! at your feet ourselves we grateful throw,
And promise we will e'er be children good.
We are so happy now, my darling brother!
O! don't you wish that we could tell dear mother?"

LXVII.

"Arise, dear children," then Verona said,
While pearls of grief fell on their tangled hair;
"I feel the benison of sainted dead,
The hallowed bliss of charity I share;
An angel has this morning to me led
The cherished offspring of my future care!"
And thereupon shone in a golden ray
From out the sky, and on her forehead lay.

LXVIII.

No pining heart has e'er more gladly seen,
As spring was wafted on the gladsome hours,
Amid the fading snow, the tuft of green,
Where nestled earliest, violet flowers;
No soul in parched midsummer days has been
More grateful for the sound of cooling showers,
That loosed the brazen bands of lengthened dearth,
And shed delicious fragrance o'er the earth—

LXIX.

Than was Verona, as that sunbeam shone,
And raised within her soul a mount of light;
Upon the heights of which, a precious stone,
Like as the *Koh-i noor*, illumined her sight.
She read a name which had been set alone
Within its dazzling heart—it was, "The Right."
And then, like chime of Sabbath bells a-ringing,
Those words, she heard the angels round her singing

LXX.

"God speed the Right! a stone like as the sun,
From out the mountain cut, of priceless worth;
The great, immortal work it has begun,
Shall spread till it shall fill the entire earth.
O! bless the glorious Right! its triumphs won,
The world in perfect unison shall girth;
And then all nations shall rejoice together,
When Christ shall come and Right shall reign forever."

And here will I make an end.

And if I have done well, and as is fitting the story, it is that which I desire; but if slenderly and meanly, it is that which I could attain unto.

Apocrypha, II *Maccabees*.

DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE—NO. 21.

BY JOSIAH HOLBROOK.

The office of mother is of divine appointment. Above all others, it is a holy office. In it is involved the destiny of nations. At the family board the mother is the presiding spirit. In the domestic circle she is the controlling angel. At the table she dispenses food for the body, and food for the soul. By her, domestic, fireside, table education may control schools, churches, legislatures, courts of justice, business, social intercourse, religion, morals, manners—everything. By her the domestic circle may be rendered the most attractive spot upon the globe to the young spirits under her control—and that by "training them up in the way they should go." The most alluring attractions are in the richest instructions. The only instruction capable of alluring and retaining young spirits at their own domestic firesides, is the knowledge which comes down from God. The world presents a sad failure, in attempts at training up children in the way they should go by the devices of men. They do not, they cannot, dispense the true light of the soul. The only true light is that which comes down from God.

Lord Brougham once remarked: "If we should be deprived of what we learn in the three first years of life, we should be the most ignorant beings on the face of the globe." A similar sentiment is almost universal. Why is it so? is the great question. The answer is plain. Our "FIRST LESSONS" are almost exclusively from the "OLDER VOLUME OF GOD." School lessons are from the feeble, dark devices of men, shutting out the true light which comes down from God. Mothers, is it not so? Fathers, is it not so? Teachers, is it not so? Christian ministers, is it not so? Legislators, judges, is it not so? If so, is it right? Is it wise? Is it not fraught with evil? If an evil, is there no remedy? Is not the remedy plain? May it not be applied at once? Is not the remedy equally delicious and effectual? Is it not in a full supply, for young, unadulterated spirits, of food expressly and abundantly provided for them by their all-wise and benevolent Creator?

In view of these questions, a hint or two designed for parents, especially mothers, may not be here entirely out of place. In this country, at this particular time—the approach of "WINTER EVENINGS"—no one provision, perhaps, more strongly commends itself as a remedy for numerous evils which threaten us, than "FIRESIDE AMUSEMENTS." Facts equally prove that such amusements may be rendered more alluring than any to be found in the streets, and that the most instructive are the most attractive. Every one must know that such alluring instruction cannot be found in mere *book lessons*. Knowing, producing, reciprocating, in their joint action, are essential; judiciously conducted, effectual and certain. Slightly encouraged, and aided by parents, sprightly minds and active hands open for themselves resources of knowledge and employment, both delightful and instructive. One such resource may be named—"FAMILY MUSEUMS," or collections of natural and artificial curiosities. Does any one believe that such useful and instructive household utensils would not be provided in every one of the six millions of American families, where the younger members were encouraged by their parents, especially their mothers? Thousands upon thousands of such collections already have a good beginning. These can be easily extended, and used for increasing thousands to millions, each aiding and receiving aid from all the rest.

From the very nature of such collections, they illustrate the elements of the two great pursuits of human beings—FARMING AND MECHANISM. Minerals show the elements of soils. Drawing, an endless source of amusement and instruction to the young, is a species of mechanism. The best of all exercises in drawing, is a delineation of mathematical solids—the cube, cone, cylinder, prisms, and a great variety of figures, just such as would heartily enlist all young minds and hands in producing them. Models of some kind to draw from, are absolutely essential to the slightest substantial improvement in this elegant and useful accomplishment. The best of all models are those made by the pupil, for himself to delineate. Preparing such models is the best possible exercise in mechanism.

Parents wishing to provide for the young spirits under their control, during the coming "WINTER EVENINGS," a supply of "FIRESIDE AMUSEMENTS," may be interested to know that numerous and powerful agencies are already combined for their aid. The public functionaries of our own and of foreign Governments, State Legislatures, the public press, school superintendents, and, to a great extent, schools, have already done good work, in this great and common cause. Public sentiment is also moving, with a power which nothing can resist, in favor of the true "DEMOCRACY OF SCIENCE." To complete the work, parents, especially mothers, must recognise it as peculiarly and pre-eminently their own. In no way, perhaps, can they bring to it their sovereign power, for the benefit of their families, their country, and the world, more directly or more effectually, than by providing for their "WINTER EVENING FIRESIDES" amusements so instructive, and instruction so amusing, as to avoid the necessity of "STREET SCHOOLS."

PROSPECTUS OF THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has made the GLOBE its organ of communication with the country. To facilitate this important object, and diminish the expense to the people the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*, which contain the proceedings of Congress revised by the members, are henceforth to be conveyed through the mails free of postage. At the late session of Congress, the following Joint Resolution was passed:

"JOINT RESOLUTION providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

"With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress, and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and Appendix, which contain the laws, and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails, so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

"Approved August 6, 1852."

The GLOBE will now, I trust, enter upon a new and more extended career of usefulness. Congress, which draws into its focus all the important topics and events of the times, for its discussion, and acts on them with a view to the interests of the Republic, has provided a mode through which, without cost for the delivery all that is said and done by the body which speaks and acts for the nation, shall be put within the reach of the poorest citizen.

The liberality with which Congress patronizes the work enables the undersigned to report the proceedings, and deliver full sets of both the Congressional Globe and the Appendix, containing the proceedings, daily debates, the written-out speeches, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Reports of the Heads of Departments, and all the Laws passed during the session, for Three Dollars—a price which barely pays for the printing the copies subscribed for by the people. Every one who will compare the price of this work with any other, considering the amount of matter and style of publication, will find that it is the cheapest circulated from any press in the world; and if the country places the true value on its political institutions—on the action of that representative body which moves and maintains them, which brings under review, discusses, and acts on all the interests of this wide-spread Republic, presenting to the people every event, foreign or domestic, that can, however remotely, affect the public interest—it may be called the *best* as well as the cheapest publication in the world.

The approach of a new Administration imparts peculiar importance to the next session of Congress. Throughout the whole country, there will be solicitude to know what shape Congress will endeavor to give to the national affairs to meet the incoming Administration. The debates of the next session will no doubt, as heretofore, foreshadow its policy. It is one of the admirable features of our institutions, that the popular body and executive head, both gifted with independent power, and both representing the People and the States, shall act and react on each other. It is in this way the sovereign authority, exerted through different agents and from different quarters, gives that direction which its superior force compels sometimes even dissenting departments of the Government to adopt.

Those, therefore, who would understand well the policy which is likely to bear upon the next Administration, ought to scan the debates of that Congress which immediately precedes it. Not measures only; but the men who are to give them effect will depend much on the next Congress; for, without doubt, it will have its due influence on the acts of the new President, whoever he may be, in regard to all that may interest the constituencies represented by its members in regard to the greatest as well as the smallest matters and appointments affecting them.

The proceedings of Congress are first published in the *Daily Globe*, which is laid on the desks of all the members, to let them see the reports and make what corrections they think proper, before they are printed in the *Congressional Globe* or the *Appendix*. The *Daily Globe* is published during a session of Congress at the rate of Ten Dollars per annum.

The *Congressional Globe* and *Appendix* are printed on a double royal sheet in royal quarto form, each number containing sixteen pages. The *Congressional Globe* is made up of the daily proceedings of the two Houses; and the *Appendix* embraces the long speeches withheld by the speakers for revision, the Messages of the President of the United States, and the Reports of the Heads of the Executive Departments.

The Laws passed during a session, and an index to them are printed as soon as possible after adjournment, and sent to all subscribers for the *Congressional Globe* and *Appendix*.

TERMS.

For one copy of the *Daily Globe* during the next session - - - - - - - - $2.50
For one copy of the *Congressional Globe, Appendix*, and Laws, for the next session - - - - $3.00

The subscription money must accompany the order else no attention will be paid to it.

Subscriptions should reach here by the 15th of December, at furthest, to insure all the numbers.

I have about five hundred surplus copies of the *Congressional Globe* for the last session, which contain, besides the proceedings of Congress, all laws and joint resolutions passed during the session. The proceedings and laws make 2,552 pages; and the list of appropriations and index, not yet printed, will make about 80 pages more. I will let those who subscribe for the *Congressional Globe* and *Appendix* for the coming session have them at the following rates: Price per copy, unbound $3; or bound in three volumes backs and corners Russia leather, $5. They will be delivered to subscribers at these prices. I sell the bound volume here for $4 a volume; the three volumes bound for $12. Every person who takes any part in the politics of the country should possess them. JOHN C. RIVES.

Washington, Oct. 28th 1852. Nov. 4—6w

THE OXYGEN LAMP.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that they are the sole manufacturers for the original Oxygen Lard or Oil Lamp, as patented by D. Kinnear, Feb. 4th, 1851. This lamp has been before the public for three years, during which time there have been over one hundred thousand sold, and it has received three first premiums and two diplomas.

The subscribers have now on hand at their shop in Circleville, Ohio, fifteen thousand of these lamps, which are ready for all orders that may be received. In prices we offer great inducements to Dry Goods and Hardware merchants, Tinmen, Pedlars, &c.

We caution the public against all imitations of this lamp, as we intend prosecuting all infringements of either manufacturer, vender, or user.

Persons who will make the selling of this lamp their sole business, may realize handsome profits, as the success of our agents testify.

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THESE popular books are a Library in themselves. They contain the rich ore of Thought and Fact, dug from a thousand mines of literary treasures, purified from the dross of dullness, and melted into precious ingots. They embrace the most important subjects in History, Biography, Science, and Art, so judiciously arranged, well condensed, and clearly expressed, as to be equally profitable to young and old. Mature and well-educated minds will find a comprehensive treasury of knowledge, while children of good capacities can easily understand these attractive volumes.

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Published by GEORGE C. RAND, 3 Cornhill, Boston; W. J. REYNOLDS & CO., Boston; and for sale by Booksellers generally. Oct. 21.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

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ESOTERIC ANTHROPOLOGY.

BY T. L. Nichols, M. D., Port Chester New York—Principal of the American Hydropathic Institute. A pocket volume, 16mo, about 400 pages, nearly 100 engravings, cloth. A comprehensive and confidential treatise on the structure, functions, passional attractions and perversions, true and false conditions and the most intimate relations of men and women; anatomical, physiological, psychological, pathological, obstetrical, and hydro therapeutical; treating especially, and with fullness and fidelity of illustration, of the laws and processes of generation, gestation, evolution, parturition, and lactation. This work, intended to be a strictly private book of study and reference, and a full answer to all professional consultations, will not be sold by booksellers or agents, but will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of one dollar, by the author. Dec. 2—3m

A. M. GANGEWER,

Attorney and Agent, Washington City, D. C.,

ATTENDS to claims for Pensions, Bounty Land, Extra Pay, and Arrearages of Pay, and the settlement of Accounts before the several Departments of the Government.

References.—Hon. S. P. Chase, Ohio; Hon. D. Wilmot Pennsylvania; Hon. O. Cole, Wisconsin; Hon. Ellis Lewis Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Gen. Edward Armor, Carlisle. Pennsylvania; Dr. G. Bailey, Editor National Era; and the accounting officers generally. June 5—6m

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

DURKEE'S BAKING POWDER, adapted for families, hotels, boarding houses, eating saloons, ships, &c. This is a cheaper and more economical and convenient article for all kinds of baking than soda, cream tartar, or any other preparation in existence. And it is so infinitely superior to the old system of baking, that no cook or housekeeper in creation will be without it, after giving it a fair trial. The very lightest, most tender and palatable biscuit, bread, cakes, pastry, &c., can be made in half the usual time, whether the flour be of the best quality or not, with this article.

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A PUPIL WANTED.

THE Subscriber will take into his family on the 1st of January, or before, a pupil, boy or girl, of good disposition and habit, to be educated and cared for as his own children.

He is now teaching two of his own children, a boy and a girl, and also a lad from Lowell, Mass. They are pursuing the English branches, together with the Latin, Greek, and French languages. For particulars as to terms, references, or other information, please address

JOHN S. BROWN,
Nov. 25—3t Fitzwilliam, N. H.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, MITTENS, &c.

COUNTRY merchants, in making their purchases, should not neglect these desirable and saleable articles. Their manufacture has been much improved recently, and they are made very durable. Particular attention is requested to the

WOOL-LINED GLOVES AND MITTENS.

They are indispensable in cold and wet weather. Ladies will find these Gloves useful in any work that will soil the hands, at the same time that they will cure the worst salt rheum or chapped hands immediately. They are made all lengths, to protect the arms and wrists. For sale by Bowen & McNamee, New York; Norcross & Towne, Boston; John Thornley, Philadelphia; E. M. Punderson & Co, Baltimore; Gill & Brother, St Louis; Bart & Hickcox, Cincinnati, and by all Rubber dealers in the Union.

For sale at retail by country merchants throughout the United States and Canada. Sept. 16—3m

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FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

OF all the numerous medicines extant, (and some of them valuable,) for the cure of pulmonary complaints, nothing has ever been found which could compare in its effects with this preparation. Others cure sometimes; but at all times, and in all diseases of the lungs and throat where medicine can give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take, and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions. We do not advertise for the information of those who have tried it, but those who have not. Families that have known its value will not be without it, and by its timely use they are secure from the dangerous consequences of coughs and colds, which, neglected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges, in September, 1847; also, the Medals of the three great Institutes of Art in this country; also, the Diploma of the Ohio Institute at Cincinnati, has been given to the *CHERRY PECTORAL*, by their Government, in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and usefulness in curing affections of the lungs and throat.

Read the following opinion, founded on the long experience of the eminent physician of the port and city of

ST. JOHN'S, *May* 8, 1851.

Five years' trial of your *CHERRY PECTORAL* in my practice has proven, what I foresaw from its composition must be true, that it eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which we in this section are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor do I know how a better remedy can be made for the distempers of the throat and lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

Dr. J. C. AYER.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution, not only in the following cases, but a thousand more:

SUDBURY, *January* 24, 1851.

In the month of July last I was attacked by a violent diarrhœa in the mines of California. I returned to San Francisco, in hope of receiving benefit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhœa ceased, but was followed by a severe cough and much soreness. I finally started for home, but received no benefit from the voyage. My cough continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New York I was at once marked by my acquaintances as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends all believed. At this time I commenced taking your truly invaluable medicine, with little expectation of deriving any benefit from its use. You would not receive these lines, did I not regard it my duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my health, in the space of eight months, is fully restored. I attribute it to the use of your *CHERRY PECTORAL*.

Yours truly, WILLIAM W. SMITH.

Dr. AYER.

WASHINGTON PA., *April* 12, 1848.

DEAR SIR: Feeling that I have been spared from a premature grave through your instrumentality, by the Providence of God, I will take the liberty to express to you my gratitude.

A cough and the alarming symptoms of consumption had reduced me too low to leave me anything like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle of your *PECTORAL*. It seemed to afford immediate relief, and now in a few weeks' time has restored me to sound health.

If it will do for others what it has for me, you are certainly one of the benefactors of mankind.

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am, very respectfully, yours, JOHN J. CLARKE,
Rector of St. Peter's Church.

With such assurance, and from such men, no stronger proof can be adduced, unless it be from its effects upon trial.

Prepared and sold by JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist, Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Apothecaries everywhere. Sept. 30

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPARATUS

MANUFACTURED by *C. B. WARRING*, for six years Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy at College Hill, Poughkeepsie. He will be happy to open a correspondence with those wishing to purchase such articles or chemicals, or who may have laboratories to arrange. Apparatus securely packed and sent to any part of the United States, at rates lower than the catalogue prices of any house in New York. Terms cash.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1852. Feb. 5

PIANO FORTES FROM NEW SCALES.

J. F. WARNER & CO., 411 Broadway, New York, beg to invite attention to their stock of Rosewood Piano Fortes, just manufactured from their new and greatly improved Scales. These instruments embrace some points of excellence entirely original, and not to be found in any others made in the United States—such, for example, as sundry material improvements in the Scales, the Globular Socketed Tubular Bars, &c., &c. They are made of the very best of materials, and by the ablest workmen to be found in the country, are warranted in all respects, and are sold on favorable terms. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

☞ *Warerooms 411 Broadway, New York.* ☜

Sept. 23—3m

PORTRAIT OF HON. JOHN P. HALE!

JUST PUBLISHED, the *best* and *most faithful* Portrait of Freedom's honored Leader, lithographed in a superior style from a recent Daguerreotype, by eminent artists. Price 25 cents. The usual discount to the trade. Boston: Published at the "Commonwealth" Office. See that you order the *Commonwealth Edition*.

☞ Every Free Democrat and every admirer of the man should possess a copy. Oct. 14—2m

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS, are the agents for the *National Era*, and are authorised to receive advertisements and subscriptions for us at the lowest rates. Their receipts are regarded as payments. Their offices are at New York, 122 Nassau street.
June 24. Boston, 10 State street.

STAMMERING CURED—ELOCUTION TAUGHT.

DR. COMSTOCK'S *Vocal Gymnasium*, Philadelphia, which has been in successful operation for more than twenty years, is designed for the Promotion of Health, the Cure of Stammering, and the Correction of Lisping and other Defective Articulation, as well as for Improvement in Elocution. Address A. COMSTOCK, M. D.,
No. 102 Mulberry street, Philadelphia.

PHONETIC WORKS.

Dr. COMSTOCK is the author of the *American Phonetic Alphabet*, the only *perfect* alphabet that has been given to the world, because it is the only alphabet that has a distinct letter for every articulate sound, and signs for accent, inflection, and intonation. Dr. C. has published, in this alphabet, his *System of Elocution*, $1, the *New Testament*, $1 25; the first book of *Pope's Homer's Iliad*, with copious notes, 50 cents; *My Little Geography*, 25 cents; and a number of other works. Aug 12.

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Jan. 1. JOHN E. FULLER, Boston, Mass.

MEYER'S UNIVERSUM.

Edited by Charles A. Dana.

THIS periodical, published from the first of July semi-monthly, will contain views of the most remarkable cities, public edifices, and natural scenes, in every zone, and on every continent; accompanied by letter press descriptions, which, while conveying the most accurate and trustworthy information, will seek to clothe the dry details of facts and figures with something of the vitality of nature, and to enable the reader, while he observes the historical and political phenomena, to gain some insight into the causes from which they spring. Extensive and costly preparations have been made to present in it the fullest collection of views, not only from every section of the United States, but from all parts of the Continent. For above a year past, artists have been engaged in exploring the most romantic regions of this country, Canada, and Central America, for the special benefit of this work and its readers, and the engravers are now occupied on above a hundred views of North American scenery alone, which in due time will be laid before our subscribers, in addition to other engravings of European, Asiatic African, and Australian, cities and landscapes, illustrated by animated and interesting articles from the most popular writers. Twelve numbers will compose a volume. Each number will contain four steel engravings, executed in a high style of art, with about twenty pages of letter-press.

We put the work at the low price of $3 the semi-annual volume, or 25 cents for a single number. All subscribers paying for vol. 1 in advance, will be entitled to receive, as a premium, the superb plate, engraved on steel, size imperial folio, "Jack in Office," after the celebrated picture of E. Landseer, engraved by G. Metzeroth.

The publisher will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the *Universum*. He will also supply clubs of two persons at $5 half a year; of five persons at $10; and of a larger number at the same rates.

HERMANN J. MEYER,
July 29. No. 164 William street, New York.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We think the work will commend itself to the popular taste in this country, and find an extensive circulation.
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It promises to be one of the cheapest, as well as one of the most valuable publications of the day.
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An admirable work of art, and worthy of universal patronage.—*Montgomery Journal.*

One of the cheapest as well as most valuable publications of the day.—*Northern Citizen.*

The plan of this work is a good one, and deserves the patronage of every good friend of the arts.—*Boston Courier.*

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Springfield Republican.

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THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF POSTAGE

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CONTINUE to publish the following British Periodicals, viz:

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Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine—Tory.

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for *twenty years*, and their circulation is constantly on the increase, notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class, and from numerous *Eclectics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their *literary* character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood*, still under the masterly guidance of *Christopher North*, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is at this time unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer,) "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, *after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co.*, so that subscribers to the reprint of that magazine may always rely upon having the *earliest* reading of these fascinating tales.

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For any one of the four Reviews,	$3.00 per annum.
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For Blackwood's Magazine,	3.00 do
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9.00 do.
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10.00 do

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

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A discount of *twenty five per cent.* from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30, and so on.

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The postage on these periodicals has by the late law been reduced, on the average, about *forty per cent.!* The following are the present rates, viz:

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Any distance not exceeding 500 miles 9 cents per quarter.
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FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cents per quarter.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1,500 do. 8 do. do.
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2,500 do. 16 do. do.

At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus insuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid, to the publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
Jan. 1 79 Fulton st., New York, entrance 54 Gold st

☞ Subscriptions received in Washington by Taylor & Maury, Franck Taylor, and W. Adam, Booksellers.

N. B. L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "*FARMER'S GUIDE*," by Henry Stephens, of Edinburgh, and Professor Norton, of Yale College, New Haven, complete in two volumes, royal octavo, containing 1,600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, six dollars; in paper covers, for the mail, five dollars.

LIGHT'S LITERARY AGENCY,

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IS the special Boston and New England office for the following valuable newspapers.

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The Independent—weekly. Edited by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D. D., and others; Rev. George B. Cheever and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, stated Contributors. Received by Express from New York, and delivered by carriers at $2.50 a year, free of postage; single numbers, 6 cents. Price by mail, $2.

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May 1. G. W. LIGHT, 3 Cornhill.

ÆOLIAN PIANO FORTES.

HALLETT, DAVIS, & CO., the long-established and celebrated Piano Forte Manufacturers of Boston, in order the better to accommodate their Southern and Western customers, have recently opened ware rooms at No. 297 Broadway, New York, where a large and full supply of their superior instruments, both with and without Coleman's celebrated Æolian accompaniment, may always be found. The Æolian, by the skill and improvement of Messrs. H. D. & Co., has been divested of the harsh seraphine tone, and the pure pipe or flute tone substituted, giving to it all the sweetness and beauty of the parlor organ. Their Pianos have been too long and favorably known to need commendation—and when united to their Æolian, no sweeter music can be found. Every instrument warranted to give satisfaction, or the whole of the purchase money will be returned, with cost of transportation.

GOULD & BERRY, Sole Agents,
297 Broadway, New York.

N. B. Messrs. G. & B. have the best catalogue of sheet music and musical instruction books to be found in the United States. Liberal discounts made to the trade.
Aug 26.

THE RAILROAD ROUTE TO THE WEST.

Through to Cincinnati by Rail the entire distance, except ten miles, which is done in Coaches.

TWO LINES DAILY.

THE Fast Mail Line leaves Calvert Station daily at 11 P. M., and connects regularly with the Fast Line over the Pennsylvania Railroad at Harrisburg, *crosses the mountains in daylight*, and puts passengers through to Pittsburgh in twenty-six hours from the time of departure from Baltimore. This line makes a direct connection with the fast trains on the Ohio and Pennsylvania. Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati Railroads, and by it passengers are now going through from Baltimore to Cincinnati in *forty-four hours*, running time.

The Slow Mail Line leaves the same place daily at half past 8 A. M. By this line passengers reach Hollidaysburg at 8 P. M. of the days of departure, and lie over until 5 A. M. the next day, when they commence their passage over the mountain, and arrive in Pittsburgh that evening, or in *thirty-six hours* from time of departure from Baltimore, and with all the comfort and advantage of having enjoyed natural rest and repose.

These Lines are now in the enjoyment of a most liberal patronage from the travelling public; their equipments cannot be surpassed by those of any other route between the East and West.

NOTICE.

Tickets for Pittsburgh, Massilon, Cleveland, and Cincinnati, by "the Railroad Line," can be procured only of the Agent of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Company, at Calvert Station, Baltimore, and at the following rates:

To Cincinnati - - - - -	$17 00
To Cleveland - - - - -	10 50
To Massilon - - - - -	10.00
To Pittsburgh - - - - -	9 50

☞ Travellers will bear in mind that this is the *original through line to Cincinnati*; its time and its accommodations cannot be excelled.

ALFRED GAITHER, Superintendent.
Office Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad Co., Baltimore, August 20 1852 Sept. 9

HONEY—BEE FEED!

Information offered for one dollar, that may be made worth fifty dollars, twice told.

ANY person who will send their address and one dollar in an envelope, post paid, to E. Jordan, formerly of Cornere, Vermont, but now of Newbury, Vermont, shall have sent him by mail, post paid, in consideration therefor, a Circular informing him—1st. How to prepare *four kinds of feed for bees*, costing from two and a half to five and a half cents per pound, from which good honey is produced. 2d. Giving information how to use the feed successfully, with any ordinary kind of box hive, saving the expense of buying a patent hive expressly for the purpose. 3d. Giving information how to prevent fighting and robbing from neighboring swarms, while in the process of feeding.

Knowing that multitudes are anxious to obtain the above-named information, and that it is more than an equivalent for the dollar asked, no apology is needed for this notice.
Aug. 5 E. JORDAN, Newbury, Vt.

NEWSPAPER AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is agent for the *National Era*, and authorized to take Advertisements and subscriptions at the same rates as required by us. His offices are at Boston, 8 Congress street; New York, Tribune Building; Philadelphia, northwest corner of Third and Chestnut streets; Baltimore, southwest corner of North and Fayette streets.

☞ S. M. PETTENGILL, Newspaper Advertising, Subscription, and Collecting Agent, No. 10 State street, Boston (Journal Building,) is also agent for the *National Era*.